METROPOLITAN RECORD.

VOL. I---NO. 38. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1859. Price, Six Cents.

The Dying Enthusiast to his Friend.

BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

Speak no more of life—
What can life bestow
In this amphitheatre of strife,
All times dark with tragedy and woe?
Knowest thou not how care and pain
Build their lampless dwelling in the brain,
Ever as the stern intrusion
Of our teachers, Time and Truth,
Turns to gloom the bright illusion
Rainbowed on the soul of youth?
Wouldst thou have me live when this is so?
Oh! no—no!

As the flood of Time
Sluggishly doth flow,
Look how all of beaming and sublime
Sinks into the black abysm below!
Yes, the loftiest intellect
Earliest on the strand of death is wrecked,
Nought of lovely—nothing glorious
Lives to triumph o'er decay;
Desolation reigns victorious—
Mind is dungeon-walled by clay.
Could I bear to feel mine own laid low?
Oh! no—no!

O'er the troubled earth
Thronging millions go—
But, behold how Genius, Love and Worth
Move like lonely phantoms, to and fro.
Suns are quenched, and kingdoms fall,
But the doom of these outdarkeus all!
Die they, then? Yes, Love's devotion,
Stricken, withers in its bloom;
Fond affections, deep as ocean.
In their cradle find their tomb.
Shall I linger but to count each throe?
Oh! no—no.

Prison-bursting death!
Welcome then thy blow!
Thine is but the forfeit of my breath,
Not the spirit—not the spirit's glow!
Spheres of beauty—hallowed spheres—
Undefaced by time, undimmed by tears,
Henceforth hail! Oh! who would grovel
In a world impure as this,
Who would dwell in cell or hovel
When a palace might be his?
Dare I longer the bright lot forgo?
Oh! no—no!

THE VENDETTA.

A CORSICAN STORY.

[Translated from the French of the Countess de la Rochere, for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.]

CHAPTER VI.

THE COURT OF ASSIZES.

Next morning at daybreak Tebaldo repaired to the neighboring church to assist at the Holy Sacrifice, as the best preparation for the trying duty before him. From his calm, unruffled expression of countenance, it might be inferred that the night had been spent in tranquil slumber; yet it was evident that his mind had been harassed by the letter which he had received from his aunt, for on his return from church he drew it from his pocket and read and re-read it; then crushing it in his hand, he flung it indignantly into the sea.

Some hours later he repaired to the Court, where a great crowd had already assembled. Every available space was occupied. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, for the case before the Court was one of general interest—the two rival families having played no important part in the war of independence, and each counting no inconsiderable number of friends and partisans. The Judges having entered and taken their seats on the bench, a profound silence reigned throughout the crowded Court-room, while the gensdarmes led in the two Fabianos, and placed them in the dock, after they had conversed for some time in a low tone with their lawyer.

Guiseppe, the elder brother, was a small man, about thirty years of age, whose thin pale face and long pointed beard looked like a picture from out its dark framework of thick brown hair. His prominent forehead, piercing eyes—sheltered under their overhanging eyebrows—and thin compressed lips slightly drawn up at the corners, gave to his countenance an air of mockery. He regarded the jury and the spectators with a penetrating glance, saluted his friends, and tranquilly took his seat. Pasquale Fabiano, an officer in a regiment of light infantry, and two or three years younger than his brother, exhibited less indifference and assurance. He was a handsome sunburnt man, with a frank and open expression. Both were dressed very elegantly in the French fashion—black frock-coats and pantaloons, yellow kid gloves, and patent leather boots. Upon the table before the tribunal were placed the bloody garments of Antonio Loncini, and the red portfolio of Guiseppe Fabiano.

The examination commenced, and Guiseppe answered with rare presence of mind, all the questions of the President. He declared himself innocent of the crime imputed to him, protested that he had never left the village on the day the murder had been committed, and appealed to his irreproachable conduct during his last seven years' residence on the continent. As to the fact of the portfolio being found near the place where the murder had been committed, he deposed that he had inadvertently lost it while on his way to fulfill a dinner engagement at his uncle's; but, on discovering his loss, he retraced his steps to seek for it. He believed that Santacrux had been beforehand with him, and he defied any one to prove the contrary. Pasquale gave substantially the same testimony, but in a less confident manner. More than twenty witnesses declared they had seen the Fabianos in Piovela on the day the crime had been committed, while others—but they were the friends of the Loncinis—affirmed that they had seen the two brothers directing their steps, early in the morning, towards the woods, with their muskets over their shoulders. The shepherd having disappeared, and the most diligent search having been unavailing to discover his retreat, the only witness that remained was Tebaldo.

When the crier of the court summoned Tebaldo Loncini to appear, all eyes were turned on the orphan with pitying sympathy. Dressed in black, with which the deadly paleness of his countenance strikingly contrasted, but apparently calm, the young boy advanced with dignity to the foot of the tribunal, studiously averting his eyes from the Fabianos, lest the sight of his father's murderers might arouse his slumbering feelings of hatred and revenge.

At the sight of the bloody garments his emotion almost overcame him; he passed his hand across his face as if to chase away some evil thought; then, in a firm voice, though with eyes suffused with tears, he took the customary oath.

The President interrogated the witness, the crowd listening with breathless attention; for, in consequence of the disappearance of Santacrux, Tebaldo was the only one who could have seen and recognized the murderer.

In a trembling voice he gave his testimony, described their leaving the village, and continued: "About mid-day, when the sun was near the meridian, we halted under the shade of a parasol pine,* and my father left the horses free to graze in the woods, while we sat down on the grass to take some refreshment. Our slight repast concluded, my father prepared for his siesta; my mother made her cloak into a bed for my sister, who was very sick, and she and I commenced talking of la belle France, which she longed so much to see again. About an hour later my father awoke, and telling mother he would go seek the horses, arose. Scarcely had he risen when the report of a musket was heard, and he fell to rise no more."

Overpowered by the recollection of that dreadful moment, Tebaldo buried his face in his hands and shuddered convulsively.

"And then?" said the President, after a long silence.

The attention of the crowd was redoubled, for at that moment the curiosity and interest of all had attained the highest point.

In a voice which he vainly endeavored to render firm Tebaldo replied:

"My poor mother flung herself on the dead body, uttering wild, despairing cries, and I ran like one possessed in the direction whence the shot came to discover the murderer."

"And you saw?"

"Nobody," replied Tebaldo in an unnatural voice.

An almost imperceptible gleam of satisfaction shot athwart the countenance of Giuseppe Fabiano, and Pasquale appeared to breathe more freely.

"Is that all?" inquired the President.

Tebaldo essayed to speak.

"Silence! listen!" cried the Loncini party.

"My mother called me a little while after," murmured the boy in a voice so low that it was almost inaudible. "She thought she heard the report of a pistol and the sound of horses' hoofs, but I had only heard her cries of despair and the wind amid the foliage of the pines, and I wished to continue my search, for I felt that the murderer could not be far off; but she entreated me not to leave her, and, grasping my hand, she drew me into the thicket. I have no more to say."

"Had you not reason afterwards to think that the Fabianos committed the crime?" asked the President.

"I thought so, on account of the ill-feeling existing between our families," he replied, "but I repeat I saw no one." And exhausted by his emotions he sank on the seat.

The Fabiano party openly triumphed, for the evidence could not possibly convict them, and their lawyer opened the defence in a tone that sounded as if he was sure of a favorable verdict. At last the Procureur General rose and began his summing up. At this juncture the Usher placed in the hands of the President a letter from Annunciata, praying the Court to stay proceedings until they received the deposition of Santacrux, whose retreat she pretended to have discovered. The case was therefore postponed for a week, and the accused were remanded to prison.

At the close of the proceedings Tebaldo, accompanied by Signor Cafarelli, returned in a state of mind impossible to describe, and took refuge in the oratory. He remained there for an hour, and at the end of that time rejoined the Baroness and Clarita, to whom he confided all his internal struggles. The Baroness listened, with her usual indulgence, and congratulated him on the victory he had acquired over his passions, reminding him that the kingdom of heaven suffers violence, and that it is those only who take up arms against themselves who are worthy to be counted soldiers of Christ.

The following Sunday Tebaldo quitted Corsica, leaving Clarita overwhelmed with grief at their separation. As the news of Mlle. Folmout's death reached Bastia before he set out, the officer who had charge of the boy brought him direct to Paris and placed him in the institution of M. Duhamel, an estimable clergyman whom the Baroness had long known. Here Tebaldo first learned that Guiseppe and Pasquale Fabiano had been acquitted. In spite of the hopes and exertions of Annunciata, the shepherd Santacrux could not be found, and the accusation against the brothers, resting only on the hatred existing between families, fell to the ground for lack of evidence.

Clarita remained five or six months longer with her benefactress; at the end of that time her grandmother and aunt claimed her; she returned to her native village better instructed than the great majority of Corsican girls, and bearing in her heart the germ of every Christian virtue.

Sometime after I left Corsica, not without regretting its cloudless sky and fruitful soil, but above all the cordial, sympathizing friends who had rendered my stay there so delightful. The Baroness remained two years longer, showing kindness to all, for her beneficence had its source not only in the natural sweetness of her disposition but in her fervent piety and love of God—the true source of real charity. Then she quitted Corsica, leaving behind her the remembrance of virtues which shed around her name a halo like that attached to Francis de Sales or Vincent de Paul.

CHAPTER VII.

THE STEAMBOAT.

Many years have passed away since Guiseppe and Pasquale Fabiano were acquitted of the charge of murder. The very day on which they celebrated the fifth anniversary of that memorable verdict, the Liamore steampacket from Marseilles to Bastia was exposed to the mercy of such a tempest, that the old and experienced seaman who commanded her declared he had never before encountered one so terrific. The sky was dark and lowering; the sea covered with foam, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane. One moment the vessel was on the crest of a mountain wave, the next in a yawning abyss that threatened to engulf her. The sailors redoubled their zeal and activity, and the trembling passengers between decks, suffering from sea-sickness and terror, had scarcely strength, in this dire necessity, to offer up their petitions for succor to *Notre-Dame de la Garde*. One alone remained upon deck, apparently suffering neither from terror nor sickness. He was a young man, about nineteen or twenty, tall, handsome and intelligent looking, whose every look and gesture indicated the gentleman. When the lightning flashed across the sky he, according to the Corsican custom, devoutly made the sign of the Cross, without false shame, and without affectation, then quietly continued his observation of what was passing around.

"Signor Loncini," cried the Captain, "will you lend a hand to help the brave fellows who are lowering the sails? Your life is in danger as well as ours."

"Willingly, Captain," replied the young man. Throwing off his great-coat, he took his place among the sailors, and worked so heartily and skilfully that the Captain cried out repeatedly, "Bravo, Signor! "bravissimo! one would swear that you never did anything else all your life; what a pity you are not a sailor!"

Gradually the tempest went down, the waves broke with less violence against the vessel, and a gleam of sunlight, bringing hope to many a trembling heart, shot through the clouds and gilded the face of the deep.

"That's a good omen," cried the Captain, joyfully. "With the help of God we will breakfast in Bastia to-morrow. Thanks for your help, Signor Toncino; my word for it, you would make a first-rate sailor."

Tebaldo warmly shook the hand the Captain extended to him, and returned to his usual place on the qurter-deck. The sound of the waves, the solitude of the ocean,

* The parasol pine, so called on account of its form, produces the delicious pineapple.

breakers, storms, and danger, were to him enjoyment, for he was brave, adventurous, and fond of excitement, and moreover just escaped from the restraint of college, and feeling for the first time that he was free and absolute master of himself and his actions. He was returning to his native land and all he held dear, and the heart of Tebaldo bounded with joy and pride as he thought of his sister and all he intended to do for her. A small portion of the property left by his father would suffice for him; fifteen thousand francs would establish him as a lawyer in Corte, and all the rest—the houses and lands he possessed in Corsica, the property bequeathed to him by his aunt Folmout, and all that would fall to him on his grandmother's death—should form Clarita's dowry, and she should be the richest heiress in the district, and marry the best and bravest son of Corsica. But first he would complete her education, cultivate her taste, impart to her some of the riches of his own mind—in a word, make her an accomplished woman. And who was better fitted for this task than Tebaldo? Who possessed in a greater degree the requisite knowledge and perseverance? Whose scholastic course had been so rapid and thorough as his? To the quick, intuitive perception of his countrymen he joined the strength of will and tenacity of purpose common to more northern nations, and as he studied not with the natural carelessness of youth, but with the ardor of manhood, his progress was astonishing. At seventeen he received the degree of A. B.; at twenty he was a lawyer, and, thanks to the zealous care of the Abbe Duhamel, an honorable man and a fervent and enlightened Christian.

In his intercourse with young men of his own age, Tebaldo was always kindly and obliging, bore no malice for those boyish practical jokes to which he was subjected in common with others, and seemed to have entirely conquered his natural vindictiveness, and even to have forgotten the prejudices of his boyhood, while retaining all the noble qualities of his nature.

Tebaldo was wrapt in a day-dream of the future, in which Clarita was the prominent figure, when he felt a heavy hand laid upon his shoulder, and the illusion vanished. He was on board the Liamone again, and the sea was still seething from the violence of the past storm.

"Well, Signor," said the Captain, "of what have you been thinking, that you forgot to eat or drink? The sea is no longer angry, and since it will not make you sick, come and taste my soup—you have earned it well."

Tebaldo followed the Captain to his cabin, and found there another guest—a tall, thin, sickly looking man, whose strongly marked accent at once proclaimed him a Corsican.

"We are the only persons on board who feel hunger," said the Captain. "The passengers are thinking of other things, I assure you; and I wager that you yourself, Signor Casanova, will not be able to remain with us four hours."

"I expect not," replied the little man, "for the sea always treats me badly, and this is the third time that I have crossed it."

"A squall is famous for that," said the Captain, "and sailor though I be, I would have been sick myself if I had had time to think of such a thing."

"As for me," observed Tebaldo, "I know know nothing of sea sickness. I have never felt it, perhaps, because, like you, Captain, I was too much occupied to think of it."

"Occupied! and with what, may I ask?"

"Watching the lightnings flashing from the sky, the waves rising into mountains, and our ship, like a black speck, amid the dazzling foam. Oh, how sublime is a storm!"

"At your age I thought so, too," replied the Captain; "but believe me, Signor Loncini, one gets tired of everything, even of danger; and now I prefer a favorable breeze, which will waft me straight to the desired port, to the sublimest tempest."

"You called him Loncini," said Casanova, in a whisper to the Captain; "is he one of the Loncinis of Piovela?"

"The only one that remains," answered the Captain, in the same tone, "and a noble fellow, too."

"The Fabianos had better be on their guard when he lands," murmured Casanova.

The captain assented with a look. Tebaldo heard and understood all, but he kept silent, and a feeling of profound sadness seized his soul.

"You are not eating heartily, my young friend," said the captain, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, "and you should be careful of your energy and strength—for the future I mean. At present we have nothing to fear, thank God; the sea is as tractable as a fiery horse that has just received a lesson from its rider; still, we must not be too secure, for the *libeccio** is blowing, and if we had not steam as an auxiliary we might be kept a whole month out of port, as has happened to me before now."

"The application of steam to vessels was a great event," said Tebaldo, forcing himself to take part in the conversation. "It facilitates commerce and breaks up national prejudices,"

"I don't know that we have any reason to congratulate ourselves much upon it," interrupted Casanova; "our provisions are dearer, our woods are cut down, our thrushes and blackbirds that formerly sold for six sous the dozen are now worth four or five sous a piece, and we can find more Corsican hares and partridges in the market at Marseilles than in the markets of Ajaccio and Bastia."

"Bah! nonsense! What do you complain of?" said the captain. "Don't we give you good current money in exchange? And don't we bring you foreign wines and articles of luxury?"

"And knowledge and civilization, which must necessarily result from more frequent intercourse with the continent, and which will soon, I hope, ameliorate our barbarous customs."

"What's that, Signor Loncini?" said Casanova with some warmth. "I'd wager a good round sum that you have just emerged from a French College. Are we not such as our fathers were? Do not our sobriety and bravery rank higher in your estimation than the effeminate manners of the continent?"

"No one admires true courage more than I do," replied Tebaldo calmly, "and I hope to give a proof of it when occasion serves; but can we not preserve our virtues while correcting our faults? And will our arms be less ready to defend the State—our souls less strong because our minds are more enlightened and more impressed with a love of order and justice?"

"Humph," said the Captain, who had a high opinion of the learning and physical strength of Loncini, "he can use his tongue as well as his arms; what think you, Casanova? Annunciata will have reason to be proud of the head of the family."

"Yes, yes," said Casanova, in a low tone, as he left the table, "he preaches well; but once on the mountains, I repeat, and woe to Fabiano."

The young man heard the words, though they were not addressed to him, and he went on deck dissatisfied with himself and everybody else. "Have not the Fabianos been acquitted by a jury of their countrymen; what then is expected from me?" he soliloquized. Then memories of the past crowded on him; he recalled to mind the enmity existing for centuries between the two families, the memorable combat of which his grandmother so often told him when he, a mere child, used to climb upon her knees and listen for the length of an evening, that combat which he was never tired listening to, in which two Loncinis and four Fabianos fell, though the latter were more numerous. Then he remembered his own dwelling besieged like a fortress, and defended by his father and his aunt with the courage of despair, and the image of Annunciata, with her noble spirit and masculine courage, rose up before him, glorious and fascinating as Bradamante or Clorinda. But stranger than all was the remembrance of his murdered father and dying mother, and as he thought of them the feelings and prejudices of his youth awoke again; the bleeding shades of all the Loncinis who had fallen victims to the Fabianos whirled around him as if the gusts of the *libeccio* which delayed the progress of their trusty ship, brought to him, with the fragrant exhalations of the Corsican mountains, all the baleful passions of its inhabitants.

"My God, have pity on me," he said, endeavoring to remember the pious instructions of the Baroness and the Abbe Duhamel. Fervently he prayed; for he felt instinctively that it was only by supernatural aid he could conquer in such a struggle, and gradually he became calmer, his serenity returned, fearful thoughts and bleeding phantoms vanished, and the future was again before him calm and tranquil, brightened by family affection and ennobled by virtuous deeds.

The heavens were clear and transparent, for the *libeccio* had swept away every vestige of a cloud; the stars were sparkling in the azure vault, and the sea, as deeply blue, reflected their light upon its ever-moving waves.

The heart of Tebaldo was too pure to remain long insensible to the magic of such a scene, but gradually he rose from admiring Nature in her sublimity to wonder at the intelligence of man, who had subdued the elements, who had made the waters his highway, and steam his obedient courser; then, ascending from the creature to the Creator, he asked himself what must be the power of Him who formed man—man, so petty and so great—so petty, considering the space he occupied on earth; so great, in the possession of genius and immortality.

All were sleeping on board the Liamone except the sailors on duty and the firemen in the engine-room, and nothing was heard save the murmur of the waves as they beat against the vessel, and the monotonous sound of the paddle-wheels as they made their way through the water. At midnight, feeling the necessity of repose, he lecended, but finding all the cabins occupied, he returned on deck, made up a bed between two bales of merchandize, and, wrapping himself in his cloak, slept the peaceful sleep of innocence and youth.

TO BE CONTINUED.

* *Libeccio*, the northwest wind, which is very powerful on the coast of Corsica.

Abstinence in Japan.—The Univers publishes an extract of a letter from the Abbe Mermet, a missionary in Japan, in which he gives some curious details of the customs of that people. In speaking of his arrival in the large bay of Yeddo he says:—"The sea was as smooth as a mirror, and innumerable fishes might be seen playing near the surface. I remarked to a Japanese, who had accompanied us from Simoda, how well supplied the bay was with fish. "Oh," he replied, "they are now enjoying a *fete* at our expense." I told him I could not understand what he meant. He answered, "You know that the Emperor is dead. During the mourning, which lasts for forty-nine days, the Government officials are forbidden to shave, to eat meat or fish, and," he added with a deep sigh, "to drink wine. It is, in fact, a very rigorous abstinence. This is the great inconvenience of having kings; if they would never die, it would be tolerable enough." "Are those prescriptions and ceremonies observed?" I asked. "Ah!" said he, "that is another affair. Every one knows that it is easy enough to say a thing, but often difficult to do it. In the very first place, with reference to the shaving, the lower officers have the privilege of being ugly for a week, ten days, or a fortnight, according to their rank, and at the end of that time they shave themselves. The high Mandarins alone enjoy the privilege of looking like savages for forty-nine days. As to the eating, there is no important distinction to be made; in public they put on long faces and are very particular, but, in private, they eat all that comes before them; I have given you a proof of this since I have been with you." "And you have even shaved yourself to-day," I observed, "which is not exactly correct." "That is true," replied he, "but I am not a noble." "And yet," I remarked, "you wear two swords." "That is no proof," he answered, "for all the Government officials and the persons attached to the household of a Mandarin have a right to do so. Only," he added, with an indescribable tone of irony, "unless a person is a real noble, he has no right to rip up his stomach. We may make ourselves merry with wine whenever we think proper, whilst the officers who hold an important employment are compelled to wait for night in order to enjoy that privilege."

Catching Pike.—An ancient writer of the sixth century tells us that it was customary in some of the large lakes or lagoons of Italy, and other countries in the south of Europe, to fish for the pike in the following manner:—The fisher fixes upon a spot favorable for his purpose, at the bend of some headland of the lake, and lets down where he stands on the high bank some cubits' length of the intestines of a sheep, which, getting spread about in the water, from its motion, is presently seen by the fish, one of which adventurously seizes hold of the nether end of the bait, and endeavors to drag the whole away. The fisherman, perceiving this, applies the other end of the intestine, which is attached to a long tubular reed, that serves for a fishing-rod, to his mouth, and blows through it into the gut. This presently swells, and the fish next receiving the air into his mouth swells too, and being unable to extricate its teeth, is lugged out to land, adhering to the inflated intestine. A somewhat curious and original method of fishing for pike was followed about the latter end of last century by Colonel Thornton. He made use of pieces of cork of a conical form, and having several of these all differently painted, and named after different hounds, trifling wagers were made on their success. This the Colonel called fishing with fox-hounds. The mode of baiting those corklines was by placing a live fish of some kind at the end of them. They were about a yard and a half long, fastened only so slightly that, on the pike's striking, two or three yards more of the line might be run off, to enable him to gorge his bait. A boat being used on this occasion, the sport became very exciting, and great quantities of large fish were taken out of some lakes in Scotland and on the Continent. There is another plan adopted by some fishers, called a Cabbage and Poodle Pike-hunt. This mode of catching the fish is practised in the hot months of summer. About midday, when the sun is all powerful, the large pike leave the deep pools, and ascending to the surface take shelter under the cool shade of some over-hanging tree, watching with a keen eye whatever delicacies the stream may bring down to them. The fish likewise, on such occasions, takes shelter under some lily or other aquatic plant, and seems so inactive that it appears as if really dead. The sportsman makes his appearance, and without either fishing-rod, lines, worms, flies, or bait of any kind, but having under his left arm a double-barrelled gun, in his right hand a large cabbage, and a clever poodle dog at his heels. Thus equipped he reconnoiters the river, fixes upon some tree, the larger and lower branches of which spread over it, ascends with his gun and cabbage, and having placed himself in a suitable position on one of the branches, examines with care the surface of the deep stream below him. He soon recognizes a stately pike paddling up the river; a leaf is broken off the large cabbage, and is thrown into the water, a little before the fish. It takes fright at this, and instantly disappears, but soon takes courage, and makes towards the cabbage leaf, which affords him a delightful and cooling shade. After getting himself comfortably placed under it, the sportsman immediately fires at the cabbage leaf, and seldom fails in killing or severely wounding his prey. The dog goes into the water, and succeeds in capturing the fish and bringing it safely on land.

In New York there has been formed a Young Men's Early Rising Association, all the members of which are pledged to be up by a certain hour. It originated with about half a dozen men, who, having kept up this habit for some years, were surprised at its beneficial effects, and at the success in life of their associates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The English Vandal.

FROM PUNCH.

"The memorials at the Redan have been respected. There is disfiguring writing upon them, but it is English.—Times Correspondent.

Yes, pious hands, on the Redan,
Raised tributes to our brave who fell;
The valiant Russian is a Man,
The Russian guards those tombstones well.
Yet scribblings on the stone you scan,
Who scrawled them, all too plain they tell,
'Tis the vulgar dog of an Englishman,
The scrawling, scribbling Englishman,
Who would scratch his name, for "a bit of a game,"
On the Koh-i-Noor, would the Englishman.

His name's on all statues, all over St. Paul's,
In marble slabs, and on whitewashed walls,
Where scarcely a monkey or school-boy crawls
You'll find the coarse and contemptible scrawls
Of the mischievous ass, the Englishman.

On Pompey's Pillar he makes his sign,
In the Pyramid's top he cuts his line,
In the Crystal Palace's tower so fine,
There is not a rafter that does not shine
With the pencil-lead of the Englishman.

Let him down on a nice new bench,
Two minutes more, with a jerk and a wrench,
He's digging the names of himself and his wench;
Oh! if we could borrow a leaf from the French,
And teach good sense to the Englishman.

The glass of the carriage in which he rides,
The handsomest mirror mine host provides,
The window wherever the snob abides,
The humble sign-post his way that guides,
Are scribbled upon by the Englishman.

In Lichfield's aisle lie two little dears,
Young mothers moisten the marble with tears,
The Cunningham-Chantrey Babes—for years
Appeared thereon, and perhaps appears,
The scribble of many an Englishman.

On the top of the church, in the bathing-machine,
On the walls of the castle that holds his Queen,
On the arch of the cloister, damp and green,
On the seat of the pew, there's sure to be seen
The mark of the scrawling Englishman.

And now to the grim Crimea he goes,
And there where the bones of his dead repose
Honored by honored and valiant foes)
He's at it again, and Europe knows
The fellow is—only an Englishman.

Whoever does such a sneaking job
At home or abroad is a rascally snob;
And whoever may spy him, Jules, Wilhelm, or Bob,
Will oblige *Mr. Punch* by punching the nob
Of a coarse and a mischievous Englishman.

AN ÆRIAL CHARIOT.—The following letter, written by Lord Carlingford, has appeared in The Kilkenny Moderator:—In consequence of letters which I am repeatedly receiving from scientific persons from divers parts of the world, such as India, America, Greece, Italy, France, England, &c., inquiring about the Celestial Chariot, and I may also add the inquiry of friends, I am induced to send you the following statement. I announced already, I believe, that the Celestial Chariot proved its efficacy at a late experiment by flying twenty yards and carrying about eight stone weight; yet its body was found to be too short to admit of a person being placed at its centre, so as to insure a perfect balance, which, of course, it is as requisite to effect on the air as on the water, and even more so. The one which is now being constructed fleing of a sufficient size, the world may soon expect to behold this long-sought for discovery rendered perfect, fully establishing the principle by which aerial navigation will be carried out, of which there can be no doubt, for there are many scientific men who could have long since pointed out any real defect, were any to be found; and as none have ventured of late to question the principle, it may be considered even at this moment as fully established.

Some persons may imagine that there must necessarily be great danger in the use of chariots flying through the air, but the apprehension is ill-founded, for it will be almost impossible for any serious accident to occur. Supposing, for instance, the machinery or aerial screw to break, or be otherwise injured, all that could possibly follow would be that the chariot must descend sooner or later, according to the altitude it had attained—that is all; for it will be quite under the control of the aerial traveler, while it will be impossible for a wing to break—in fact no casualty can possibly happen—no, not even to one per cent of that on railways, with an advantage where the force to be employed will only be as one to 800, being the proportionate resistance of air to that of water, the most economical means of conveyance hitherto known.

How incorrect have been the ideas and conceptions of some of our scientific men on the subject of aerial navigation, when they imagined that steam power was requisite for its accomplishment, and yet they were aware of the fact I have just related, of the proportionate resistance of air to that of water. I thus write freely and with confidence, for none are able to question the discovery, while some of the first scientific men in England have declared the principles I set forth as being "philosophic and correct." While none, I dare say, will venture to question them, I invite them to it, and I may safely do so, after the declaration to the French Academy of Science at Paris, on the 25th May, 1857, by one of the most celebrated savans of France. The perfect principle of aerial navigation being thus admitted and recognized, am I not justified in declaring, and can I not safely assert, that it is full time to take measures for the change that is soon to take place, for ere a few months be passed the world will behold the star of liberty, the bird of promise floating before their eyes.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—The Moniteur contains a report to Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, from M. Renier, of the Institute, giving an account of a singular discovery of a stone tablet containing a customs tariff of the time of Septimus Severus—that is, of the 202d year of the Christian era. It was found in the ruins of Zaria, the ancient Celonia Julia Zarai, situated in the subdivision of Batna, in the district occupied by the tribe of the Ouled Sellam; the finders of it were some men employed in digging foundations for a mill for the Caid of the place, one Si Moktar, An impression of the tariff having been taken in oil paper, by an Italian mason, and tranamitted to Paris, the imprint shows that some mutilations exist in the tablet, but the greater part of what is cut in it can be perfectly well made out. It begins with the words: "*Imperatoribus Cæsaribus Lucio Septimio Severo et Marco Aurelio Antonino Augustis Piis Consulibus; Lex portus post discessum cohortis instituta,*" which is, "The Emperors and Cæsars Lucius Septimus Severus and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, pious and august, being Consuls, Customs, regulations established after the departure of the cohort." It then goes on to specify, in separate division, and item by item, the duties to be paid for various objects.

In the first division, entitled "Duties to be paid per head," are the following: "A hare, 1 1-2 denarii (this coin was worth about 8d.); a horse or a mare, 1 1-2; a mule, 1 1-2; a pig, — (indistinct); a sucking pig, —; a sheep or goat, —;" and a note says that, "cattle destined for market are exempt from duties." The second division, "On foreign woven fabrics," gives, "A table cover, 1 1-2 dem.; a light colored tunic, 1 1-2; a bed covering, 1-2; a purple sagum, 1;" and adds, "Other African stuffs pay per piece." The next division is for skins, but the duties are effaced: "A skin completely prepared, —; a skin unprepared, —; a horse or goat skin, —; *corbin cum* per lb., —; *vopa* per quintal, —; glue per 10lb., —; sponges per 10lb., —." The next division runs as follows: "Principal Customs regulation: Pasture animals and beasts of burden are exempt from duty; for other things see the chapter which concerns them. An amphora of wine, ——; an amphora of date wine, ——; dates per quintal, 1-2 den.; figs per quintal, ——; —— per 10 bushels, ——; nuts per 10 bushels, ——; and turpentine for lamps, ——." The colony of Zarai, to which this tariff applies, was between 136 and 139 of the Christian era the garrison of cohort, and it is probable that up to the year 202 the cohort charged to defend the frontiers of the empire was exempted from Customs duties. The colony was situated on one of the most frequented roads which led from the desert to the Cesarian Mauritania.

Among the objects mentioned in the tariff are some which are still made in the oasis of Ziband and Bilu el Djerid, in the south of the Regency of Tunis. For example, the "light-colored tunics" are evidently the haics which wealthy Arabs wear at present, and which have lately been used by European ladies as shawls; the *saga* are now the *gandouras* which form the insignia of command in the Regency of Tunis, and the bed coverings are perhaps the gaily-colored blankets which are still used in those parts. The date wine is not the same as palm wine, but was a fermented liquor which readily intoxicated. Pliny makes mention of it, and it is now replaced in the oasis by a sort of alcohol made from figs. The meaning of the words *cordiscum* and *vopa* is not very clear, but perhaps they are not correctly copied. It has hitherto been supposed that the customs duties of the Roman Empire were uniformly the fortieth part of the value of goods—that sum having been levied in Italy, Sicily, the two Gauls, Asia Minor, Bithynia, Pontus and Paphlagonia; but the tablet which has now been found proves that the duties were not uniform.

It proves also that in Africa, at all events, they were inferior to one-fortieth of the value; thus, Papinianus, a law-writer who lived in the time Septimus Severus, states that the legal price of slaves was fixed at 20 gold pieces, or 500 denarii, the fortieth part of which is 12 1-2 den.; but, as may be seen, only 11 1-2 are inscribed in the tariff. Again, the Theodosian code, which was drawn up previously to the year 401 of our era, fixes the price of horses for the cavalry in Numidia at 400 den., the fortieth of which is 10; yet the duty on horses on the tariff is only 1 1-2. The exemption from duty of oxen destined for the market, and of pasturage of animals is explained by the fact that the Government levied market and pasture taxes on them, and could not, consequently, make them pay twice over; and as to the exemption of beasts of burden, it is no doubt owing to the consideration that it would have been unjust to tax both the goods and the animals which carried them. [Galignani's Messenger.

THINGS IN THE EYE.—The most simple plan is to keep the eyelids closed and then gently pass the finger over them from the outer to the inner corner, which is the natural course of the tears in their passage from the gland secreting them on the upper outer part of the orbit to the little passage by which they run into the nostril. After thus passing the finger a few times the little substance is often found at the inner corner of the eye and may be wiped out with a handkerchief or with the finger. Another and very good method, if the lodgment be either on the eye-ball or within the upper lid, is to take hold of the eyelashes of the upper lid and lift it completely over the lower, the lashes of which being thus intersposed between the upper lid and the eyeball serve as a delicate brush and entangling the substance bring it out with them, when the upper lid recovers its place. A third proceeding is to lift up the lid and insert a piece of blotting paper between it and the globe, and giving it a gentle sweep the intruder is caught by and removed with it. Should neither of these methods however produce any relief; if the uneasiness and the watering of the eye continue, then it is better to ascertain the precise situation of the intruder so as to act more efficiently on it. For this purpose, with the finger gently draw down the lower eyelid, which will completely expose its inner surface and the whole lower part of the eyeball, both of which are to be examined. To look at the upper lid, which requires being turned inside out, is more difficult, but may be done with gentleness and a little dexterity in the following way: with the finger and thumb of one hand take hold of the lashes of the upper eyelid and pull it forward from the globe, then with the other lay the blunt end of a bodkin or of a small steel needle upon its outer surface and press down gently, at the same time lifting the lashes towards the eyebrow. This turns the inside of the lid out, and it may then be well examined.

If the little substance be found unfixed, it may be either gently sucked off with the mouth or with a piece of blotting paper; but if partially embedded, it will need brushing rather firmly with the end of a bodkin wrapt round with a small piece of lint, and thus removed.

VARIOUS PLANTS USED AS TEA IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—The tea of China, though we may suppose it the best, is not the only plant used in that capacity in the world. In Mexico and Guatemala the leaves of quite a different plant, (*Psoralea glandulosa,*) are used as tea. In the northern parts of the same continent, there is what is called Labrador tea, made from the leaves of the *Gualtheria procumbens* and *Ledum latifolium*—we regret we cannot give English names. The most famous of all American teas, however, is the tea of Paraguay, of which large quantities are annually imported into Peru, Chili, and the States of Buenos Ayres, and the use of it is so universal in South America, that the inhabitants have always some of this tea ready prepared, whether engaged in occupations at home or in the fields, and no person departs on a journey without being provided with a quantity of the herb. It is made by merely pouring warm water on the leaves, and is sipped, through a silver or glass tube, from a small vessel, called a mate-pot, which is carried in the hand, or, should the person be on horseback, or engaged in any occupation requiring the use of his hands, it is suspended from the neck by means of a small chain. It is frequently mixed with a little lemon-juice, and is used either with or without sugar. Many European travellers prefer this to any of the teas imported from China. The Paraguay tea is the more remarkable from its being the produce of a species of holly, a genus hitherto considered as deleterious. This plant has an extensive geographical range, being found in the woody regions of Paraguay, watered by the Parana, Ypane, and Jejui, in the province of the Minas Geraes, and other districts of Brazil, and it appears to have been found in Guiana. The tree is about the size of the orange-tree, to which it bears considerable resemblance in its habits and leaves. The flowers are white, are tretrandous, and are succeeded by scarlet berries, like those of the common holly. The leaves, whether fresh or dried, are destitute of smell; but, on a little warm water being poured upon them, they exhale an agreeable odor.

In New Holland the leaves of the *Correæa alba,* make very good tea. The inhabitants of those barren and remote islands denominated the Kurile Isles, in the Sea of Kamschatka, prepare a tea from an undescribed species of *Pedicularis.* Many other aromatic herbs of the order *Labiatæ* are used as tea in different countries.

SPONGES.—Sponges are among the most curious of Nature's works. As seen by us and put to the useful purpose of absorbing moisture, they may be described as the dead bodies or skeletons of zoophites—creatures half plant, half animal—which grow upon rocks in different parts of the ocean. "Sponges," says the author of Animal and Vegetable Physiology, "grow to a larger size within the tropics, and are found to be more diminutive, and of a firmer texture, as we approach the Polar circles. In their general appearance they resemble many kinds of plants, but in their internal organization they differ entirely from every vegetable production, being composed of a soft flesh, intermixed with a tissue of fibres, some of which are solid, others tubular; and the whole being interwoven together into a curious and complicated net-work. The substance of which this solid portion or basis is formed, is composed partly of horn, and partly of siliceous or calcareous matter. It has been termed the axis of the zoophyte, and as it supports the softer substances of the animal, it may be regarded as performing the office of skeleton, giving form and protection to the entire fabric. The material of which the fleshy portion is composed is of so tender and gelatinous a nature, that the slightest pressure is sufficient to tear it asunder, and allow the fluid parts to escape; and the whole soon melts away into a thin, oily liquid. When examined by the microscope, the soft flesh is seen to contain a great number of minute grains, disseminated through a transparent jelly. Every part of the surface of the living sponge presents to the eye two kinds of orifices, the larger having a rounded shape, and generally raised margins, which form projecting papillæ—the smaller being much more numerous, and exceedingly minute, and constituting what are termed the pores of the sponge. Although sponges, in common with the greater number of zoophytes, are permanently attached to rocks and other solid bodies in the ocean, and are consequently destined to an existence as stationary as that of plants, yet such is not the condition of the earlier and more transitory stages of their development. The parent is chained to the same spot from an early period of its growth, and on the young the active powers of locomotion have been conferred, apparently for the sole purpose of seeking for itself a proper habitation at some distance from the place of its birth; and when once it has made this selection, it fixes itself unalterably for the remaining term of its existence."

Three boa-constrictors were recently landed at Salem. One of the sailors of the ship which brought them from Africa, says they are the most affectionate creatures he ever saw, always ready to *embrace* anybody.

Vanity of Riches.

COWLEY.

Why dost thou heap up wealth, which thou must quit,
Or, what is worse, be left by it?
Why dost thou load thyself, when thou'rt to fly,
Oh man, ordain'd to die?

Why dost thou build up stately rooms on high,
Thou who art underground to lie?
Thou sowest and plantest, but no fruit must see,
For death, alas! is sowing thee.

Thou dost thyself wise and industrious deem;
A mighty husband* thou wouldst seem;
Fond man! like a bought slave, thou all the while
Dost but for others sweat and toil.

Officious fool! thou needs must meddling be
In business that concerns not thee!
For when to future years thou extend'st thy cares,
Thou deal'st in other men's affairs.

Ev'n aged men, as if they truly were
Children again, for age prepare;
Provisions for long travel they design,
In the last point of their short line.

Wisely the ant against poor winter hoards
The stock which summer's wealth affords;
In grasshoppers, which must in autumn die,
How vain were such an industry!

Of pow'r and honor the deceitful light
Might half excuse our cheated sight,
If it the whole small time would stay,
And be our sunshine all the day;—

Like lightning that, begot but in a cloud,
(Though shining bright, and speaking loud,)
Whilst it begins, concludes its violent race,
And where it gilds, it wounds the place.

Oh, scene of fortune, which dost fair appear,
Only to men that stand not near!
Proud poverty, that tinsel brav'ry wears;
And, like a rainbow, painted tears.

Be prudent, and the shore in prospect keep;
In a weak boat trust not the deep;
Plac'd beneath envy, above envy rise;
Pity great men, great things despise,

The wise example of the hear'nly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark—
Above the clouds let thy proud music sound,
Thy humble nest built on the ground.

* A great economist

A COLUMN FOR BOYS.

PIERRE LA RAMEE.

The childhood and youth of Pierre la Ramee, better known among the learned as Peter Ramus, presents another picture of indefatigable perseverance and patient industry.

Pierre was the grandson of a nobleman of Liege, who lost all his property by the war and went to France, where he made and sold charcoal to support himself. Pierre, his son, our hero's father, was a laborer. Pierre was born in 1815, but we are about to present him to our readers at a somewhat later period, when, as a boy of eight years, clad in a coarse peasant's frock and woolen cap, he entered Paris by the Faubourg St. Denis, and, as it were, instinctively turned his steps towards the Rue de la Paille, a street in which the college pupils were accustomed to assemble to play at recreation time. The young peasant—for such his provincial garb and his stare of wonder and curiosity at all the novelties around him proclaimed him to be—was no sooner observed by this band of mischief-loving urchins than he was seized upon as a fit object to torment. He had not only to endure a volley of curious questions and ill-natured remarks, but also some rough usage. But at last one among them, more good natured than the rest, perceiving that hunger was legibly imprinted on the poor child's pale countenance, gave him some of his bread, and then the poor boy found courage and said, "I have walked very far; I am very tired." With a feeling of shame at their thoughtless cruelty, the boys now moved to give him room to sit down upon the straw which was strewed upon the street (whence its name), and soon La Ramee, cheered and refreshed and sitting at his ease, was able to answer the questions touching himself and his journey which his new comrades now put to him in a better and more kindly spirit, and thus related his simple and artless tale:

"I was born in the village of Cuth, in the Hermandois (an old French provincial designation), now about eight years ago. I lost my father and mother just as I was beginning to walk, and as I had no one in the world to take care of me, I was obliged to ask charity from the good people of the country, and I thought myself very well off when I could get enough black bread—often quite hard—from these poor but kind neighbors. I was delighted if a bit of cheese, a raw onion, or even a little salt, were added to it. When I grew up a little the neighbors would no longer support me in idleness, so they put in my hand a great long wand, and gave me the care of a flock of geese. Oh! how wearisome to be driving them every day to the marsh! And then they were so unmanageable, never minding my voice, or even the switch, but straying here and there, so that I could not always succeed in bringing them all home in the evening to the farmers who owned them.

"Well, one day I became so tired of my charge that I resolved to let the geese get home as best they might, threw my wand in the bushes and set out for Paris. I was obliged to beg my way, as I had before begged in my native village. Providence permitted that I should meet with a gentleman who allowed me to travel with him, and who must be very learned, for when we stopped at night he taught me the names of all the letters of the alphabet, and even how to put them together to make words. Now that I am in the great city, I cannot say that I have come into it much richer, but on the road I have acquired the desire for knowledge. This is something, and may God have mercy on me and incline the head of some one among you, young gentlemen, to take charge of my education, which is but just begun.

Having wound up his story with this prayer, Pierre offered his services to the students, engaged himself to be valet to them all, and for wages he only petitioned for some food and instruction. For several months he went on executing the commands of his employers, bearing with exemplary patience their ill humor and caprices, and picking up here and there a few crusts of bread and some scraps of Greek and Latin. When night came, the poor child lay down under one of the arches of the city bridge, which he had selected for his lodging.

Pierre was satisfied with his lot; to him any food with an opportunity for learning was the height of his ambition. But his happiness was of short duration. Vacation came, and the students left the several colleges to return to their homes, and poor La Ramee was left without a master to wait upon, without bread to eat, and without lessons in Greek or Latin to treasure up. He would willingly have made efforts to support himself in Paris until the reopening of the classes; but the plague broke out, and the wretched boy, in alarm, reluctantly took refuge in his native village of Cuth, where he remained for four years. However, about the time good King Louis died, a little servant boy, about twelve years old, was to be seen at the college of Navarre, where he spent the days in sweeping class-rooms, and devoted the greater portion of his nights to study. When all were asleep, the poor child, taking advantage of a bright moonbeam, or by the light of some embers, conned over the Professor's lessons, or wrote down his recollections of what he heard of the lectures while waiting occasionally at the doors. We need scarcely say that this was our little Peter. He had returned to Paris as soon as he heard that the plague had ceased its ravages, and at his earnest solicitation the Rector of the college of Navarre consented to his being admitted to wait upon the servants as a sort of helper. Peter's note-book, so industriously filled, accidentally fell into the hands of the Professor. Surprised at the intellectual power and talent exhibited in the manuscript, he sent for the lad, and questioned him closely in order that he might ascertain that he was really the writer, and to discover how he could have learned so much. Pierre explained by what means he had been able to learn the tutor's lessons, and begged the Professor to put him through a regular examination, as he was not quite sure that he thoroughly knew what he had acquired by stealth. The Professor, who began to feel a lively interest in this industrious student, proposed a number of questions, to which he gave the most lucid replies; he embraced him, and told him that he might prepare to maintain his thesis publicly, as no time should be lost in conferring upon him a master's degree. He acquitted himself with such ability and talent that he was promoted by the University to the rank of doctor on that very day. It is his boyhood we undertook to speak of, therefore we shall not proceed further, except to say that he brought up several poor boys at his own expense, and was accidentally killed at the age of fifty-eight.

Interesting Facts about Swallows.—An amusing writer on natural history in The Paris Patrie publishes the following:—The decorations of the Place Vendome, for the entry of the troops, were commenced by fixing wreaths of foliage to the highest cornices of the houses. No sooner had the men set to work than great commotion was manifested among the swallows, whose nests were in the cornices. First of all they flew away with great precipitation, and manifested the greatest alarm; they then returned, and flew to and fro, and at last collected around the statue on the column. There were more than a thousand of them, and they proceeded to deliberate among themselves, making as much noise as a legislative assembly. All at once, by common accord, they proceeded to attack the workmen, striking at their faces with their wings, and they repeated the attacks with increasing violence, until the men descended from the ladder. They then entered their nests, and remained in them part of the day. In the evening, becoming convinced that no one intended to molest them, they flew to the gardens of the Tuileries, and collected a quantity of insects for food, which they brought back in their beaks to their nests. On the 14th they were seen to put their heads out of the nests and gaze curiously at the filing off of the troops. Shortly before the storm, they left their nests, and flew about above the troops—no doubt collecting insects, which were forced to descend by the heaviness of the atmosphere. On the 17th, when the workmen began removing the foliage from the cornices, not a swallow was frightened or left his nest, even though the men touched the edges. One swallow actually snapped up a fly which had alighted on the hand of one of the workmen. In connection with swallows, I may relate what one did this spring in a chateau near Vienne, department of the Isere. This bird had built her nest in the vestibule of the chateau, and during five years returned to it every spring to lay her eggs. She was not in the least frightened at the presence of the people of the house, but flew to and fro with all the confidence of animals which know that they will not be molested. She did not even hesitate to take the flies which some of the children presented with their fingers. Last winter, in consequence of the illness of one of the persons in the house, it was found necessary to set up a bell to one of the rooms, and the wire of it had to be carried along the vestibule behind the nest, and in fixing the wire, the workmen knocked down part of the nest. On returning in the spring the swallow, finding the nest partially destroyed, proceeded to repair it. Just as the task was terminated, the bell was rung, and the movement of the wire threw down the clay, still wet, which the bird had employed. The swallow then proceeded to carefully examine the nest and the wire, and immediately after flew off as usual. Having collected a sufficient quantity of moist clay, she proceeded to construct a sort of tube around the wire, in such a way that its movement could not disturb the nest. This she did in a single morning, and when the clay was dry, reconstructed her nest as before."

Hedgehogs and Snakes.—At a late sitting of the Societe d'Acclimation, in Paris, Dr. Rufz read a report on the animals which it might be useful to introduce into the Island of Martinique for the purpose of destroying the venomous serpent Borthrops Lanceolatus, which infests that country. He specially alluded to the hedgehog, and doubted whether all that had been related of that creature's insensibility to the poison of reptiles was true; he moreover maintained that its introduction into Martinique might prove injurious to the sugar crop, since the animal would be likely to attack the canes, and might then commit great ravages. To the former of these assertions Dr. Lenz's experiments, published in 1832, would seem to afford a sufficient reply. Dr. Lenz relates that having one day let a large viper into a box where a hedgehog was suckling its young, (the viper having two days before killed a canary with its venom,) the hedgehog got up and smelt at it from the tail to the head. The viper began to hiss, and bit its adversary's lips very severely; but the latter, without appearing disconcerted, licked the wounds, and in so doing received another sting in the tongue. This it resented, after some further smelling, by seizing the viper by its head, crunching it, fangs and all, without stopping until it had devoured one-half of the reptile. On the following day it devoured three young vipers, without appearing to be anywise affected by their venom; nor did any of the wounds inflicted swell, or show signs of being morbidly affected. On another occasion the same hedgehog had a battle with a viper, which lasted twelve minutes, during which it received ten severe bites on its snout, and twenty more on the bristles. At one time the reptile had struck its fangs so deeply into the underlips, that its adversary had some difficulty in shaking it off. At length the hedgehog seized it by the head as in the former case, and devoured it. As regards Dr. Rufz's second assertion, it is equally proved by Dr. Lenz, that it will not taste of vegetable food unless deprived of its usual nutriment, viz., beetles, frogs, toads, serpents, but above all, rats and mice. In a vineyard it will not touch the grapes it can reach, and there is therefore every reason to believe that, far from attacking the sugar cane, it will be useful to the plantations by clearing the ground of rats and other vermin.

Serio-Comic Intimidation.—A person residing in a certain parish, having fallen under the ban of the Kirk-session, was duly cited before the proper tribunal, and, after admission or proof, sentenced to stand a public rebuke. The offender was a soldier, and often as he had done parade-duty in a different arena, the idea of exhibiting himself before the assembled congregation was so appalling, that he secretly determined to get out of the scrape with the best grace possible. With this view he went early to church dressed in regimentals, and carried his gun along with him, which, from the bye paths he took and the hour of the morning, he managed to secrete without observation. In due time the worshippers assembled, and after the services of the day had been ended, the soldier was called on to stand up. This summons he instantly obeyed, and by way of suiting the action to the word, presented his musket at the head of the clergyman. An exhibition so novel and so unexpected astonished and petrified every spectator; the minister himself looked unutterable things, and after pausing and changing color he timidly inquired, "What, sir, do you mean by that?' "Only," said the other, coolly, "to show you I'm a disciplinarian as well as yourself." This was too much; most people thought the man mad, and as there is no saying what a madman will do, no one seemed willing to incur the responsibility of securing and disarming so desperate a character. In this feeling the minister sympathized, and after a little time cowered down in the pulpit, so as to be out of the reach of a weapon, which, for aught he knew, might be charged with ball or deadly slug. The belligerent doggedly maintained his ground, and without relaxing a muscle, kept pointing at the pulpit as unerringly as the needle points to the pole. For the space of ten minutes or so the congregation was paralyzed, after which the clergyman called out from the place where he had ensconced himself, "Is the fellow away yet?' "No," said the precentor, "he's still standing in the same bit, with the gun in his hand, ready to fire." "Then tell him from me to take himself off, and I'll forgive him this time"—an announcement which elicited a general titter, during which the recusant retired as proud, as he said himself, as "his ain cousin was when he captured the standard at Waterloo."

The Pelican on the Sea of Galilee.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Lone bird, amid yon sacred sea,
Dimpling with solitary crest
The sleeping wave of Galilee,
Where shall thy hoary foot find rest?

Hast thou a home mid rock or reed,
Of this most desolate domain?
Where not one ibex dares to feed,
Nor Arab tent imprints the plain?

What know'st thou of Bethsaida's gate?
Or old Chorazin's desert bound?
What heed'st thou of Capernaum's fate,
Whose shapeless ruins throng around?

Once, when the tempest's wing was dark,
A sleeper rose and calmed the sea,
And snatched from death the endanger'd bark;
This was the flood—but who was he?

He heard the surge impetuous roar,
And trod sublime its wildest crest;
Redeemer! was yon wat'ry floor,
Thus by thy glorious feet imprest?

Oh! when each earthly hope and fear,
Each dreaded loss, each fancied gain,
Shall, to my swimming sight appear
Like the lost cities of the plain.

Then may my soul, enslaved no more,
Launch boldly on my Saviour's sea,
And part from time's receding shore,
Lone, peaceful pelican! like thee.

A STORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

A young man was passing with his regiment through Lyons in 17—, where he was taken sick and was obliged to remain at a hotel. He found himself very illy supplied with money, and his purse was speedily exhausted by the expenses his malady occasioned him. The hostess, untouched by his destitute situation, had him carried into a granary, where all the furniture she allowed him was a paillasse and a chair, and all the sustenance barley water, refusing to call in the aid of a physician, to avoid the responsibility in which she apprehended such an additional charge might involve her. It happened that the first floor of this furnished hotel was occupied by two Genevese ladies, Madame and Mademoiselle Agiee, who had visited Lyons for the benefit of change of air; they were both advanced in years, Mademoiselle Agiee being nearly fifty. These two ladies were clever and well informed; but, according to an unfortunate habit, they did injustice to their real merit by a pretension to something beyond it, and a pedantry completely national. The fate of the young soldier interested all the domestics of the hotel, and the particulars of his friendless condition reached the ear of Mademoiselle Agiee through her maid, who acquainted her at the same time with the cruelty of the landlady, who threatened to send him to the hospital. The maid succeeded in awakening the sympathy of her mistress, who immediately sent for a physician, informing the hostess that she would answer all expenses, and that it was her pleasure that the sick man should be removed without delay to a comfortable chamber.

The humane waiting-maid, meanwhile, never quitted the chamber of the invalid whom she had taken so happily under her protection. Weakened by his illness, which had been so aggravated by neglect, the young soldier was in a frightful state of delirium when the physician visited him and during the process of changing his apartment, so that when he recovered his senses he was greatly astonished to find himself in a well-furnished chamber, and believed himself dreaming. Near his bed was his faithful nurse, whom he began to question, but who contented herself by replying that a friend who took an interest in him had given orders that he should be properly attended. Days and even weeks passed, till at length the young soldier, recovering his strength, insisted on being informed to whom he was indebted for so many benefits. There was in the expression of his countenance something that commanded respect, which, perhaps, even excited fear; the good woman named her mistress, and with all possible delicacy related to him the miserable circumstances in which she had found him. He entreated to see Mademoiselle Agiee, that he might lighten his heart of some of its gratitude. He was not yet able to rise, nor was he permitted to read; but he was, nevertheless, sufficiently reinstated to feel the weight and weariness of an idle life. Mademoiselle Agiee consented to the demand of the young soldier and paid him her first visit. She remained with him only a few moments, but promised to return and bring him books, desiring him to make his choice, and offering to read for him till he should no longer be forbidden to occupy himself. He accepted her proposal with joy, and selected the "Life of Turenne," and a book on geometry. Every day Mademoiselle Agiee passed some hours with the convalescent soldier, who listened eagerly as she read, often interrupting her to make observations, which were always just, and sometimes very striking. He did not seem easily inclined to confidence; and it was not till some time had thus elapsed that, one day, as if led on by a military ardor beyond his power to restrain, he began to speak of his projects to Mademoiselle Agiee. She smiled as she listened to him. "In truth," said she, "I believe we shall, one of these days, see you a colonel." "Colonel!" replied he, in a tone of indignation; "I shall be a general, and perhaps"—— but he interrupted himself, as if alarmed at what he was about to say, and perhaps even internally rebuking himself for what he had said. "Until now," said Mademoiselle Agiee, "I have never asked you a single question, either with regard to your family or country. By your accent I conceive you to be a foreigner, although you belong to a French regiment." "I am a Corsican, and my name is Napoleon Bonaparte."

Mademoiselle Agiee every day became more and more interested in Napoleon; and when he was entirely recovered, she equipped him and supplied him with money necessary to enable him to rejoin the regiment. On taking leave his benefactress, the young man was much affected. "Believe me," said he, "I shall never forget what you have done for me; you will hear of me." He departed, and Mademoiselle Agiee returned with her mother to Genoa. Very soon the name of Napoleon became celebrated, and Mademoiselle Agiee, in reading the gazettes, exulted in the success of her protege, who, meanwhile, seemed to have entirely forgotten her. Years passed thus away, when, some time before the battle of Marengo, Bonaparte passed through Nyon, a little town of the Canton de Vaud, twelve miles from Geneva, on his way to Italy; he could only stop a few hours; he sent an aide-de-camp to Geneva, with orders to inquire for a lady named Agiee, very ugly and old, and to bring her to him. Such were his directions. The aide-de-camp soon succeeded in finding Mademoiselle Agiee. She had become nearly blind, and very seldom quitted her house, but the name of her hero seemed to inspire her with new strength, and she hesitated not to follow his messenger. Bonaparte was impatient, and came to meet his friend on horseback, attended by his staff, at Versoix. As soon as he perceived her carriage he spurred on to receive her, and the feelings of Mademoiselle Agiee on this rencontre may better be imagined than expressed. "Gentlemen," said Bonaparte, turning towards his suite, "you see my benefactress, she to whom I am indebted for life; I was destitute of everything when she succored me. I am happy and proud to be obliged to her, and I shall never forget it." Mademoiselle Agiee passed two hours at Nyon with Bonaparte at the hotel of the Croix Blanche, where he detailed to her all his plans, and on taking leave of her, repeated the same words he had uttered at Lyons, "You will hear of me." From that hour to the epoch of Napoleon's coronation she received from him no token of his existence: but fifteen days before the coronation General Hullin was announced to Mademoiselle Agiee. He desired her to prepare to accompany him, as Bonaparte was resolved that she should witness his glory; he was furnished with the strictest and most minute orders. Mademoiselle Agiee was permitted to carry nothing with her beyond what was indispensable during the journey; and in spite of her age and infirmities, the day after the General's arrival she set out. On arriving at Paris she alighted at a house in the Place do Carousal, opposite to the Palace of the Tuileries; there she found domestics in the livery of Bonaparte, and, in short, a completely furnished and well-stocked wardrobe had been prepared for her. Bonaparte had recollected even her favorite colors, and had omitted nothing he imagined would give pleasure. She had a long audience with Napoleon, and he assigned her, besides a house carriage and domestics, maintained at his expense, an annual income of six thousand francs. He continued to preserve towards Mademoiselle Agiee the most marked regard, often consulting her even on the most important affairs.

On the fall of Bonaparte, Mademoiselle Agiee lost the house and the advantages he had conferred upon her; but I believe her pension was always regularly paid by the agents of Napoleon till her death, which happened in 1822. It was from herself that I received the details I have given. It is easy to imagine with what animation she descanted upon her hero; even without partaking of her enthusiasm, it was impossible not to listen to her with interest. Besides, noble and generous sentiments belong to our intellectual existence; no matter what country they belong to, or what are our opinions, the emotions of the heart will not wait to consult our prejudices. Mademoiselle Agiee died in the Hotel de la Rouchefoucault, Faubourg du Roule, at Paris, of which she inhabited a small wing after having quitted her house in the Place du Carousal.

THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB MAKER.—A very few minutes' conversation with my conductor left the impression upon my mind that, instead of having any profound respect for nature, he looked upon her as sometimes rather in the way than otherwise; for, happening to ask him playfully, as a sort of starting question, with how small a modicum of humanity he could manage to work, "Sir," said he, very seriously, "we only want the vital principle, give us nervous centres and sound viscera, and we find all the rest." "But," said I, not prepared for this liberal offer, "suppose a man had only three inches of stump?" "Three inches of stump!" he replied contemptuously, "with that allowance we could do anything. There is," said he, "somewhere in Ireland, a gentleman born without limbs who goes out hunting in a clothes-basket strapped on his horse's back. If we could only get hold of him, his friends, in six weeks, would not know him." An inspection of my friend's ateliers certainly went far to justify the confident spirit in which his assistant spoke. I soon found out that there are first, second and third class limbs, however, as of everything else. "What!" said I, "do you make banisters as well as legs?" pointing to a shelf-full neatly turned and painted. "Banisters! my dear sir," he replied, a little hurt, "these are our Chelsea pensioners!" And on a closer examination such they proved to be. Here was the hard third-class fact simple and unadorned. "And these buckets?" I rejoined, pointing to some scores of hollow wooden cones placed one within the other. "Bucket is the word!" said he, reaching one down and screwing a banister into its lower end. "These are our Chelsea pensioners complete. But this is nothing to what they have in store at Chelsea Hospital. During the war we could not make them fast enough, and they were obliged to apply to the mop-makers. Fact," said he, seeing the surprise in our eyes—"and arms, too! You should see the rows and rows stored on the shelves, their hooks hanging out like so many hundred dozen of umbrellas. Government can only afford hooks for soldiers and sailors; but officers who are not able to pay can get new legs and arms of the very best construction at the expense of a grateful nation, by simply applying at the Horse Guards."

A LITERARY EXAMINATION IN CHINA.—The North China Herald draws a picture of literary examination in China in Kwan-shan, the chief city of the prefecture of Soo-chow:—Upwards of 10,000 competitors had assembled, who had already passed the "little go," and were about to compete for sew-tsae, the first or lowest degree. Sum Paon-Yuen, Imperial Commissioner, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, and a mandarin of the second rank, presided. Before sunrise the aspiring sew-tsaes had collected in the hall, and received their themes assigned without any indication of the works from which they were extracted. The first was from "Wang Tsung" published 1800 years ago, and may thus be translated. "They,"—the disciples of Confucius—"were *au fait* at the Five Classics." The next, taken from a work of the third century, was—"The superior man nourishes the source," alluding to the Emperor; the third was—"My soul is devoted to music and study." The essay on this last had to be written in stanzas of seven words to a line. The whole continued from the 22d of March to the 5th of April. After three years, the successful candidates go up for the second degree in one of the eighteen provincial cities, and after three years, for the third degree in Pekin.

FACETIÆ.

VERY CONCLUSIVE.—"John," inquired a teacher of a hopeful pupil, "what is a nailer?" "A man who makes nails," replied hopeful quite readily. "Very good. Now what is a tailor?" "One who makes tails," was the equally quick reply. "Oh, you blockhead!" said the teacher, biting his lips, "a man who makes tails! did you ever!" "To be sure," quoth hopeful; "if the tailor didn't put tails to the coats he made they would all be *jackets!*" "Eh?—ah!—well!—to be sure. I didn't think of that. Beats Watts' logic! Go to the top of the class, John; you'll be a member of Congress some day."

A LARGE BALL.—A Yankee was narrating some of the sights he had seen to a crowd of astonished Germans, when, among the rest, he said: "Why, when I was in Mexico under Scott I saw a ball larger than this house." This was too much for even the credulity of the Germans, and one of them said: "Donner und blitzen! Vere could dey get de cannon to fire it off?" "Don't know," replied the imperturbable Yankee; "but still I saw it." "Vat kind of ball vash it?" "Why, a ball given by the General at Mexico to celebrate the victory."

A LOGICAL DIFFICULTY.—"Suppose I should lose the blade of my knife, and should get another made and inserted in its place, would it be the same knife it was before?" "To be sure." "Well, then, suppose I should then lose the handle and get another, would it be the same knife still?" "Of course." "But if somebody should find the old blade and the old handle, and should put them together, what knife would that be?"

HOW TO MAKE GLOVES LAST TWICE AS LONG.—Only wear one at a time.

When the Rev. Mr. Patton was in England, he dined with several gentlemen, who used a great variety of arguments to make him give up his cold water principles. "Now, here," said one, "here, doctor, is some good old hock; surely you can't decline this?" "Can't?" replied the doctor; "why, sir, I learned to decline it when I was a boy. Hic, hæc, hoc." The table was in a roar, and the doctor came off triumphantly.

As a little urchin was running along High street, Worcester, he picked up a shilling on the footpath, which was instantly claimed by a carman, who thought to terrify him out of the waif. The youngster, however, assumed a terrified air, and blubbered out, "Your shilling hasn't a hole in him." "Oh, yes, he had," shouted the eager rogue. "Then this 'un isn't," coolly replied the urchin, and walked off with it in triumph.

A discussion arose in a coffee-room, at Southampton, as to the nationality of a gentleman at the other end of the room. "He's an Englishman," said one. "I know by his head." "He's a Scotchman," said another, "I know by his complexion." "He's a German," said another, "I know by his beard." Another thought he looked like a Spaniard. Here the conversation rested, but soon one of them spoke—"I have it," said he, "he's an American; he's got his legs on the table."

A young lady remarked to a fop the other day that his penknife, in one respect, resembled him. The ladies in the room commenced guessing what it could be. At last a smart little boy, who until now sat in one corner silent, was asked to guess. After examining the knife closely, he turned round, and in a cunning manner said, "Well, I don't know, unless because it's dull."

One of the beauties of the court of Frederick the Great said to the King, "Sire, how is it that you, who are so glorious already, seek for new fame?" "Madame," he replied, "for the same reason that you, although so beautiful, still wear rouge."

A man courting a young woman was interrogated by her father as to his occupation. "I am a paper hanger upon a large scale," he replied. He married the girl, and turned out to be a bill-sticker.

Our Dan says that whenever he wants a hot bath, and hasn't the ready to pay for it, he has only to tell his girl that he has made up his mind to select another sweetheart, and he is in hot water directly.

"Here's Webster on a bridge," said Mrs. Partington, as she handed to like a new unabridged dictionary. "Study it contentively, and you will gain a great deal of inflammation."

It is a common saying of moralists that the lower order of animals have not the vices of man; yet it is certain that some of the insects are *back biters*, and all of the quadrupeds *tale-bearers*.

It is complained of Shakspeare that he unnecessarily murdered *Hamlet*. But the Dane has been amply revenged; a great many *Hamlets* have murdered Shakspeare."

If the alphabet were alive, why would you find it difficult to kill it? Because you could not put the letter B out of "Being."

A writer on ornithology inquires what kind of eagles fly highest? We don't know, but unquestionably golden eagles fly fastest.

If all the world's a stage, and men and women merely players, where are the audience and orchestra to come from?

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

Catholic Missions in New York.

As the early records of the various Catholic Missions will be in the future of deep interest to the historian who writes the Catholic History of America, and perhaps of interest also to the present inhabitants of this country, I have taken the liberty of placing on *"record"* a few facts connected with the outskirting missions of this State. Near to the St. Lawrence and the lake lie the missions of Potsdam, Brasher and Canton—a *terra incognita* to many of your more civilized "Metropolitans," who should partake of the ecstacies of Columbus and his modern rivals on finding actual civilization existing where they had been taught that the wolf, the wild cat and "all manner of snakes" were "seized" of the district in fee simple.

But let me tell you we have driven out the snakes "a la St. Patrick," and of the feline race the only representative is the household cat. Wolves, indeed, we have, and wildness enough in the untamed magnificence of this fine region, but there is heard all around the echo of the woodman's axe and the cheerful whistle of the plough-boy; the Holy Sacrifice arises over the wilderness, calling down blessings daily; the children are taught to know and love their God and his Holy Church, and the people, in the growth of their wealth and population, pay tribute to the God who blesses them by erecting to him altars and churches, alike honorable to them, to religion and, with all humility, to God. Not, indeed, like your magnificent structures in the Metropolis, but far greater according to our relative means, and even more freely and generally supported than yours, if, indeed, it were possible to be more generous than are the Catholic people of the City of New York.

The Potsdam Mission was formed by Rev. Mr. Mackey about fourteen years ago; usual difficulties and struggles had to be met and made; he succeeded in purchasing a little place 20 by 30 feet, which was then too large for the congregation, which came from a circuit of ten miles around; their numbers increased gradually, and in the late and lamented Father Phelan's time, they began to collect funds for the erection of a larger church. Father Hopkins next succeeded, then Father P. Keveney, (who did much to forward the Catholic interests.) Father P. McGlynn has had the happiness of completing the work by erecting a frame church 75 feet by 45, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. It was dedicated on the 12th of July, a day of "glorious and immortal memory" in Potsdam, as well as in the north of Ireland, by Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey, the Bishop of this diocese. Mass was first celebrated in it on the same day, and the Sacrament of Confirmation administered to 300 children. There is a large Sunday School attached and we soon expect to open a Catholic day school.

Brasher Falls was first formed into a mission and a church built in it by Rev. James Keveney. The Catholics increased faster here than in Potsdam, so that, although the church was somewhat larger than that in Potsdam, yet an addition of 70 by 25 feet had to be added to it in order to give sufficient room for the congregation. The Church is a frame building 75 feet by 45, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. There is a large Sunday School attendance.

Canton church was erected about eight years ago by Rev. Mr. Mackey, the first Pastor. Here, also, there is a numerously attended Sunday school.

In each congregation the usual religious societies, rosary, scapular, altar, &c., have been established by the Rev. P. McGlynn, the present Pastor of these three missions, to whose zeal and labor in promoting the growth of Catholicity in these districts, there is much due, indeed it may be said (with the above exceptions) he has made these missions what they are. R. J. P.

Mission of the Paulist Fathers at St. Mary's, Jersey City.—A mission was opened in the Church of St. Mary's, Jersey City, of which the Rev. Father Senez is the Pastor. It is conducted by the Paulist Fathers, who, with their usual zeal and diligence, are exhorting the people to newness of life. The holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up at five o'clock A. M., after which commenced the first instruction, which was attended by crowds of men in their working dresses, so great was their desire to hear the Mission ary Fathers. Again, at half past seven in the evening the church was filled almost to suffocation. On Thursday they commenced hearing confessions. The numbers that thronged there from five A. M. to ten at night exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Pastor. Several conversions have taken place during the mission. We must not forget the communion of the children on Thursday morning, which was indeed a most interesting spectacle. 150 of these had been prepared by a short mission which enabled them to approach the sacraments with piety and devotion.

Western Virginia Missions.—We are indebted for the following to The Baltimore Mirror. It is one of a series of interesting articles in course of publication in that paper, and which are furnished by a correspondent:

In a former paper attention having been drawn through the press to the diffusion and general status of Catholicity in the Diocese of Virginia (West)—it may not now prove without interest to the general reader to enter into lengthier details—setting forth the workings and condition of the leading missions that have sprung up in the Wheeling Church.

Of the missions of Western Virginia, there are six chiefly, whose services to religion and prominent position deserve through the columns of the press a notice of more extended length. These missions are Wellsburg, in Upper Pan-Handle; Grafton, at the Junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Road with its N. W. Branch; Weston, in the County of Lewis; Parkersburg, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha; Sweet Springs, in Monroe County, alias Sommersville, and Wytheville, in the Great Valley, near the North Carolina and Tennessee lines.

These vigorous and quickening missions, which, till recently, were but points *d'appui*, or advanced outposts of Catholicity, are now not only thriving and self-sustaining parishes, but commanding centres of missionary activity for whole districts, rapidly settled in upon by a thrifty emigration, and which bid fair at a no distant day, by their matchless resources for agricultural, mining and manufacturing pursuits, to present a Catholic population and ramified Church worthy of older and less trammelled States.

Already the laborious Prelate of Wheeling, fresh from the visitation of the remotest portions of his extended charge, has commenced efficient arrangements for doubling the missionary force in the field in order to meet the increasing wants of his various flocks.

Few fields of missionary enterprise within the range of the American Church commend themselves with more of earnestness and attraction to the devoted levite who would perform strenuous service for the salvation of souls than the diocese of which these various missions are but the first earnest and incipient fruits.

In approaching the missions of Western Virginia, the first that claims attention is that of Wellsburg, so called from the thrifty, liberal and pleasantly situated town of the same name, twelve miles above Wheeling on the Ohio, where also the headquarters of the mission have been pitched. This mission, supplied from the Cathedral of Wheeling till the spring of 1857, is now a distinct parish, covering in area the largest portion of the Pan-Handle counties—Marshall, Ohio and Brooke—and contains a Catholic population of over a thousand souls. Its first and present incumbent is Rev. Stephen Huber, the exemplary and former assistant (German) Pastor at the Cathedral, under whose mild but energetic sway the mission of Upper Pan-Handle has doubled in numbers as well as in financial resources.

At Wellsburg there is a neat, roomy brick church, erected in the spring of 1854 or 1855 by Rev. John Brazil, former Vicar-General of the Diocese of Wheeling, to which is attached a resident congregation of forty families, with efficient schools for either sex, and cemetery grounds of pleasant prospect and ample extent. In little things sometimes the piety of a people and pastor is made known. Small as the flock at Wellsburg is, it has its melodeon, its organized choir, its Via Crucis, its adorned Sanctuary, where nothing is wanting and everything in its place; its equipment of vestments and sacred vessels, than which, perhaps, one more complete enriches not any parochial church in the West.

Dependent on the Church of Wellsburg there are six collateral stations which receive monthly pastoral aid, viz.: New Cumberland and Sprinkleville on the Ohio, to the extreme north of the County of Brooke (villages of recent origin, whose iron ore mines, collieries and manufactures of brick have given rise to a spirited trade, and furnished labor and comfortable homes to some thirty families of the Faith); Pan-Handle Station, on the Hempfield Road, where fifteen families have broken to them the Bread of Life; Bethony, seven miles east from Wellsburg, the headquarters of Alexander Campbell's Arian impiety, where a decade of out-spoken Catholic families bear testimony to the Faith; West Liberty, on the National Road, another nucleus of Catholicity, with a flock of about the same size, and the Marshall County (German) settlement of forty families, nineteen miles from Wheeling to the southeast.

At this last point, and the most remote of the Wellsburg stations, there is a good frame church, erected in 1857 by Rev. Joseph Heidencamp, the present devoted Pastor of Wytheville; to which important and needed improvements were added by Rev. Father Huber, who at this point also has exhibited his taste and zeal for the beautification of the Temple of God. The church of Marshall Settlement is under the patronage of St. Joseph, whose name it bears, and has attached to it flourishing schools and a consecrated resting place for the dead. From the augmenting numbers and resources of the German Settlement in Marshall within the year or two past, there is reason to look for its erection at an early day, to the dignity of a distinct parish.

The Removal of Father Duffy from New Orleans to Philadelphia.—The unexpected announcement of the removal of the Rev. John B. Duffy, C. SS. R., from the Convent of St. Mary's, in this city, to the Redemptorist Convent in Philadelphia, has caused the deepest regret throughout the Parish of Alphonsus. We have never, indeed, known of such feeling caused by a similar change. Persons of all ages and of both sexes were affected even to tears by the intelligence. Some deplored his departure for the irreparable loss they would suffer from being deprived of his spiritual advice and direction; others, because they have looked up to him reverently as affectionate children to a judicious and tender parent, relying trustfully both upon the wisdom of his counsel and the sincerity of his love; and others, again, because while they have esteemed him as one of the chief agents in promoting that "growth in holiness" which has distinguished the Catholics of St. Alphonsus Parish, they have regarded him as the very soul of their noble schools—as one without whose earnest and persevering advocacy and energetic and untiring support of those institutions, they never would have been raised to their present palmy fruitfulness. In this relation, Father Duffy's loss may be a serious evil, which it will require the most earnest and judicious efforts of his successors to remedy.

The Faithful, however, should reflect that the Redemptorist Congregation is governed by holy and sagacious men, whose judgment in all matters connected with their Order, in its relation to the cause of religion, is entitled to the public assent. The good that Father Duffy has done must be known in Philadelphia as well as in New Orleans, and his removal could never have been determined on unless from weighty reasons, the force of which would, no doubt, be generally acknowledged if they were publicly known. Some paramount good is to be attained by his translation to another field of action, and in this faith his friends should not only part with him unmurmuringly but accompany him with prayers—the prayers of the rich and the poor, of the rich who honored him and the poor whom he loved—with their fervent prayers in his travel by field and flood to the new battle ground in which this courageous and faithful soldier of the Cross is to achieve new triumphs for the Church.

But whatever may be the necessity which has caused this removal, although not of his parish, we cannot but regret his loss to this portion of the Lord's Vineyard. We want many more such Priests. "Men," to use the language of Father Faber, "Men of prayer who dare great things and bring great enterprises to a successful issue—apostolic flesh and blood, heroes, enthusiasts, Xaviers—men mad with St. Paul's madness, and drunk with the drunkenness of the apostles at Pentecost—of great fervor and a great interior spirit—men with the steadfast kindliness of real supernatural zeal—heroes of prayer, rough-handed for assiduous work in the cause of God, shunning publicity, and living deep down in the heart of Jesus." These eloquent extracts from the fervid pen of a fellow convert seem to have been intended to describe the piety, the courage, the missionary spirit, the heroic religionism, the enthusiastic fervor, the apostolic inspiration, the gentleness, the earnestness, the assiduity and the interior purity of our good Redemptorist.

But of all his excellent qualities the one which perhaps attracted us most to him, and which was probably the great secret of his successful ministry, was his governing his penitents and people by the law of love, and not by the iron rule. To him Catholicity is a gospel of love, and he has shown that of all spiritual weapons in the hands of the ministry there is none more effective than apostolic charity. "Rightly considered," says Father Faber, "kindness is the grand cause of God in the world. Where it is natural, it must be supernaturally planted. What is our life? It is a mission to go into every corner it can reach, and re-conquer for God's beatitude his unhappy world back to him. It is a devotion of ourselves to the bliss of the Divine Life by the beautiful apostolate of kindness." It is this supernaturalised kindness, which we have called apostolic charity, that has been the great characteristic of Father Duffy's ministry, and caused his departure to be so deeply regretted. [N. O. Standard.

Sisters of the Holy Cross, Baltimore.—Baltimore now enjoys the advantage of possessing a community of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The persevering zeal of Father Dolan has effected this important end. After long and patient efforts he obtained from the Mother House at South Bend, Indiana, as a beginning, this small community of several Sisters to be located in the Point parish. They now occupy there a very fine, commodious house, well suited to their purposes. The duties which they now assume are, the teaching of the parish school for girls, and the care of an asylum for young orphans. In these respective departments they are at home, as the object of their institute assigns such good works to them. Their school opens under very flattering circumstances, and we venture little in predicting for it not only the highest success in point of patronage, but the happiest result in making a deep religious impression on the minds of the children. The orphans will be truly blessed in having such tender mothers over them to see to their personal comforts. This addition to our educational and religious force will give a fresh impulse to our exertions to advance the interest of our Catholic youth.

[Baltimore Mirror.

Departure of Father Bapst.—The Bangor Daily Union of the 28th ult., contains the following farewell to Father Bapst on the occasion of his departure from that place. We understand that he is succeeded by Rev. Father Gillin:—

At an early hour in the evening (27th September), the members of the Catholic Society began to assemble in the basement of their church, to listen to the farewell address of their beloved Pastor. It soon became evident that the basement would not contain the immense throng that was assembling, and the body of the church was lighted and thrown open. But a few moments elapsed before it was filled. The members of the Society had previously determined to show on this occasion their respect for their Reverend Father in a substantial manner. They had raised, we understand, more than one thousand dollars, which was presented in a becoming speech by Thomas McSorley.

After the presentment was over, Father Bapst remained standing in silence for some moments, overcome by his feelings. At length he spoke calmly and with self-command. As he alluded to his final separation from the charge he had loved and served for more than six years, deep sobs were heard in every part of the church. At last, as with choking utterance he bade them a long and last farewell, and for the last time retired from their presence, the whole vast congregation gave expression to their pent up grief in deep sobs and gushing tears.

Never, perhaps, has there been a Pastor more beloved by his people, and never has a Pastor more deserved the warm affections of his charge. During the residence of Father Bapst in Bangor his labors have been Herculean, and have been crowned with that measure of success which can only attend the efforts of one who is devoted with an ardent zeal to the work of his Divine Master. We need not here enumerate the results of his pastoral labors; they are too well known to the public.

Father Bapst goes hence to his new field of Christian toil bearing with him, not only the prayers and deep love of the members of his own Church, but the best wishes and kindest sympathies of his Protestant fellow-citizens.

May his future labors in the cause of humanity be crowned with that success that has hitherto attended his efforts, and may he in his new home find hearts as true, sympathetic, and devoted as have surrounded him in Bangor.

Death of a Franciscan Priest.—Rev. Valeriano, O. S. F., a native of Ormea, Piedmont, in Italy, died in this city last Monday. His obsequies were celebrated on Tuesday before noon at the Church of his Order, St. Patrick's. There were attending seventeen clergymen, several Sisters of Charity, and the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis from the House of the Good Shepherd. After the office of the Dead and solemn Requiem

Mass, before the Absolution, Very Rev. M. O'Brien, V. G., delivered an interesting funeral oration. He spoke very touchingly on the virtuous life and most edifying death of the good Father, and remarked how the coincidence of his expiring just at the first Vespers of St. Francis' Feast rather than to be a mere chance might be an argument which leads us to piously believe that he went to be present in Heaven at the festival of his glorious Patriarch, whose faithful child and follower he had been.

Fr. Valeriano was in the 40th year of his age, 21st of his religious profession and 17th of his ministry. He had been in Italy a very zealous and efficacious missionary, especially to the poor country people. Invited to come to this country, he joined the new Franciscan Colony in this Diocese over two years ago. Although endowed with a strong constitution, he had already overworked it by his zeal and self abnegation, and thus became the first victim to God in the new Franciscan Colony. His remains were brought to Allegany by his Superior, Very Rev. Pamfilo da Magliano, who had attended him to the last, and there buried in their Cemetery. *Requiescat in pace.*

[Buffalo Sentinel, Oct. 8.

FOREIGN.

INTERESTING FROM ROME.—A letter from Rome, in The Paris Univers, says:—Some persons have, from evil designs, endeavored to spread the rumor that the Holy Father is seriously ill; but your readers will learn with pleasure that the general health of the Pope is in nowise affected by the complaint in the leg which for some time past has forced him to take repose. His sojourn at Castel Gondolfo, where the air is excellent, will, it is hoped, soon restore him to his usual avocations. The ceremony in honor of the nativity of the Most Holy Virgin has just been celebrated, according to ancient custom, in the beautiful church of Santa Maria del Popolo, in presence of the cardinals, prelates, and magistrates now at Rome. Although small, this church is decorated with a richness and taste worthy of the piety of the faithful towards the Mother of God. Pinturicchio ornamented it with paintings full of grace and poetry; Raphael designed in it a chapel surmounted by a cupola, and placed in it a piece of sculpture by himself; Maratta, Caravaggio, and Carrachi have in it pictures more brilliant than pious; and Bernini has placed in it some labored pieces of sculpture by the side of the chaste productions of Sansovino. According to tradition, Pope Pascal II founded the church of St. Mary, in order to free the people from some phantoms and nocturnal visions which were said to be produced by the corpse of Nero, who was buried, as Sentonius relates, in the hill now called Pincio. In recalling to mind the tradition, I could not help thinking that if this ghost of the infamous Emperor no longer comes to torment the Romans, his spirit seems to have descended on the present race of absolutionists. What, for example, has Mazzini to envy in Nero? The same letter says:—As a French ecclesiastic of the diocese of Nimes, and chaplain of St. Louis at Rome, the Abbe Gilly by name, was recently, on his return from France, passing through Romagna on a pilgrimage to Loretto, he was stopped at Forli by the Piedmontese revolutionists, and forced to retrace his steps. He was consequently unable to accomplish his pilgrimage, and has come to Rome. The affair has subjected him to expense, but he is glad to have got off so cheaply. The Piedmontese agents who questioned him entertained suspicions of him, because they could not understand that a French priest could speak Italian so purely. Being engaged in the study of the Eastern languages, the Abbe had with him some Hebrew and Arab manuscripts, and the ignorant Piedmontese officials supposed them to be reactionary papers in cipher. The Abbe had great difficulty in enlightening them on the true character of the manuscripts.

ST. PETER AND PAUL'S, CORK.—The foundations of this glorious building are all but completed, and the other portions of the works are being rapidly advanced. The foundations in question have been a most formidable work, so much so that considerable engineering as well as architectural skill has had to be brought into requisition. To show the nature of the work, we may mention that the solid ground is upwards of 17 feet from the floor line. This difficulty has been met by throwing the entire building on successive arches, which are 8 feet in width by 24 feet in length. These are again tied by bar and hoop iron. The base of the tower, which has just been commenced, is 50 feet square. The whole of the columns are to be of red and green marble, brought from Limerick, Galway, and Fermoy.

CONFIRMATIONS IN MUNSTER.—Last week the Right Rev. Dr. Fallon administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over 650 children and adults in the parish church of Enniskymon. His lordship felt much gratified at the flourishing state of religion and education in the parish—while the excellent answering of the children and other postulants for confirmation, in the Christian doctrine, and the profound knowledge of the great mysteries of their religion, were most gratifying to the Bishop and Clergy present, and elicited their warmest approbation. [Munster News.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

The Giornale di Roma of Sept. 10, publishes a notification from Cardinal Viale Prela, Archbishop of Bologna, against revolutionary works now being published in that city. It concludes with an exhortation to the people to remain faithfully attached to the Pope and his doctrines, notwithstanding the efforts of the press to persuade them to the contrary.

Baron Kalbermatten, General of the Pontifical troops, arrived at Trieste on the 14th of September, and immediately set off for Vienna.

The French whaler, General d'Hautpoul, which arrived in Havre yesterday from the Pacific, had on board Mgr. Pompallier, Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland, in New Zealand. The prelate, who is about to proceed to Rome, is accompanied by two young men, natives of New Zealand, who are destined for the Missionary College at Rome.

[Galignani, Sept. 17.

A new church, dedicated to the Immaculate Conception,, has been consecrated at Geneva by Bishop Marilley, of Lausanne, assisted by the Bishops of Dijon, Belley and St. Claude, and about one hundred and fifty priests. The service lasted nearly four hours, and was concluded by a Te Deum. The church is a handsome Gothic building.

LITERATURE.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.—We take exception to an article in this number entitled "Romanic and Germanic Orders" as anti-Catholic in its tone and tendency, as calculated to foster the very spirit it pretends to combat, and as being influenced by an under-current of national prejudice, not the less strong because unavowed, or disavowed. Every reader of The Review must have remarked that the reviewer's hobby is ethnology, and if he be of an indulgent nature, he will admit that once in the three months is not too often to mount it. This is our way of thinking; we look for it, we expect it, and as we turned over seventy or eighty pages of the current number, we could not help exclaiming, "But ah! but ah! the hobby-horse is forgot;" when, as if to make amends for the vague feeling of disappointment that ensued, we came right upon it in a furious canter with the reviewer "*a califourchon.*" We have never seen it ridden so hard before, but nevertheless we apprehend no serious consequences, for hobby-horses never die, and three months hence, we have no doubt, it will be ready for active service again.

The work that gave rise to the article in question was written by the late Dr. McElheran, to prove that "Catholicity is adapted to the Celtic nations and Protestantism to the Germanic." We quote the words of the reviewer, for we have not seen the work of which he speaks, but presume that he represents its character fairly. That a Catholic publicist should take exception to such doctrine, no matter by whom enunciated, is not strange, for it would bring the Catholic Church down to the level of the Church of England; but that, instead of overthrowing, *he should seek to substitute the reverse of the theory,* is being untrue to his position. Fortunately, however, the reviewer has spared us the trouble of refuting his arguments, or we should say assertions, for he is not more successful in demolishing Dr. McElheran's theory than in overturning his own.

We might naturally expect that an article prepared for a three months' serial would be free from contradictions, but it is to be regretted, for the credit of the writer, that the one now under consideration is not so. That we do not say this without reason, we have selected the following, which we place in opposing columns, and which contradict each other as flatly as the facts of history do the unfounded assertions of the writer in regard to two of the most Catholic nations in the world:

"Religion is Catholic only on condition that it teaches all nations and races, or is equally necessary for the Celt and the Teuton, the Greek and the Barbarian, and *alike adapted to the nature,* the condition and the wants of all men."

"The contradiction between the Church and German nature is far less striking than the contradiction between the Church and Celtic nature."

"With both—i. e., French and Irish—their Catholicity seems to us to be embraced, retained and submitted to in spite of their natural repugnance to it, *in the very face and eyes of nature.*"

"All men, white or black, yellow or copper-colored, are of the same race and *have the same nature.*"

"An Irishman or a Frenchman is not only *un*-Catholic, as all nature is, but *anti*-Catholic."

"The Catholicity of Ireland is to us a standing miracle, for the Irish are *the last people in the world whose nature would lead them to accept and adhere to the Catholic Church.*"

"*All have the same nature,* and that nature is one, invariable and indestructible in all."

"The German genius and temperament, it seems to us, are *naturally far less averse to Catholicity* than the so-called Celtic."

We do not pretend to reconcile these contradictions, and the only way we could account for them is by supposing that the Catholicity of the writer is at war with his prejudices; for, while maintaining the superiority of the Teutonic or Saxon race—as certainly their greater adaptability for being Catholic means that—he is earnest in asserting that "he does not accept under any form the modern doctrine of races." We confess that the natural aversion of the Irish for Catholicity is a rather startling assertion; but when we come to know that the Irish are *Saxons,* the case is clear, that ethnological metamorphosis explains their natural aversion, but, as our readers will observe, upsets the reviewer's theory that Teutonic nature is more adapted to Catholicity than Celtic.

While, however, caring very little for the assertions of the reviewer, we deplore the spirit that underlies the whole article. What are we to think of the repetition of worn-out Protestant slanders? Have not Catholic writers enough to do to answer attacks from outside, without being forced to waste time in replying to charges from within? Is it necessary to be unjust in order to be deemed impartial? Must we make concessions to prejudice that we may be considered liberal and enlightened? Must we fling odium on nations that bore the banner of the Church aloft unfalteringly from the moment they received it, never lowering it before infidel or heretic, that the enemies of Catholicity may admire our freedom of thought and speech?

We do not envy the Catholic feeling of the man who could write of France and Ireland—the two nations that have ever led the van of the Catholic army—France that has done most, and Ireland that has suffered most for Catholicity—in the strain of this reviewer "They possess," he says, "more Catholic piety or sentiment than Catholic principle." Was it Catholic *sentiment* that urged the French missionary legions through African deserts and American wilds, that led them to the martyr's stake and confessor's dungeon? Was it Catholic *sentiment* that made the Irish people sacrifice everything this world holds dear—life and liberty, honors and emolument—for their faith? No; such results must have had an adequate cause. Sentiment may indite flowing periods to be admired and read, on the beauty, ever ancient and ever new, of the Church of God; or sentiment may discourse before attentive audiences on the logical consistency of its doctrines, its unity and beauty as a whole, but sentiment will not suffer, and cannot act. Sentiment never watered with its blood the obdurate soil of Asia, or the green valleys and "fair hills of holy Ireland," and sentiment never added one name to the catalogue of Saints. When we find a people enduring all, braving all, relinquishing all, to preserve or extend their faith, we must look for something deeper and higher than sentiment. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The supernatural *principle* that impelled the missionaries and supported the martyrs in the early ages, must have incited and upheld those who in modern times followed in their footsteps. Before concluding, we would observe that the reviewer's assertion that Ireland submitted to Catholicity "in spite of natural repugnance," shows an ignorance of ecclesiastical history disgraceful to a *Catholic* writer, or a contempt of historical truth discreditable to any writer. There is not in the missionary history of the Church so glorious an example of almost instantaneous conversion as in the case of Ireland, and as if it entered into the providence of God to prove that what was readily received could be unflinchingly held, the storm of persecution broke over the island again and again, and each time it emerged bereft of all save faith. Reverently should every true Catholic heart think and speak of Ireland, for if other nations have given an army of martyrs to the church, Ireland is a martyr nation; and when the progress of enlightenment put a stop to physical pains and penalties for religious belief she was assailed with the pen, and tortured by scribbling slanderers of every grade, but this is the first time we have heard of a writer purporting to be Catholic re-echoing and indorsing worn-out Protestant calumnies.

"The Irish," says the reviewer, "have a greater horror of eating meat on a Friday than of lying and stealing." In reply, we will merely say that if they thought little of stealing they might lead less laborious lives, and if they had less horror of lying they might act out in their lives a living lie by denying their faith, and find their worldly advantage in it.

While condemning the tone and animus in which some of the articles are written, it is but just that we should speak of the ability and the learning by which others are characterized. The first, which is a review of several works on the Immaculate Conception, is deserving of special mention. With an extract therefrom we conclude our notice of the last number of the Quarterly, regretting that we should have been obliged, in the only two notices that have appeared in The RECORD, to animadvert upon a periodical which should possess the confidence and esteem of the whole Catholic community:

"It will surprise many that a controversy, which at times raged violently, should be left for six centuries undecided; but ages are as days in the Church. She did not leave the truth without a witness; she did not give an uncertain sound; she did not suppress the festival, or qualify its object; but accepting from the contending parties the professions of submission to her authoritative judgment, she prudently deferred a solemn decision, until she could pronounce it with a fair prospect of its general acceptance. In the mean time the festival was celebrated with solemnity ever increasing; and although the public discussion of the topic was for a time forbidden, the restriction was soon confined to the opponents of the dogma, and the pious sentiment was left free to be proclaimed without hesitation or contradiction. Although during a short period the teaching of the Church on this point could scarcely have been called express, definite, or authoritative, the difficulties and objections were elucidated in the schools; the sentiment was devoutly cherished by the faithful at large, who could not bear it to be called in question; nations became impatient for the definition of the doctrine, which learned and holy writers proved to be capable of being defined. In the end the Pope, after consultation with the Bishops throughout the world, has pronounced his solemn decision in accordance with the universal persuasion of the faithful, the long usage of the Church in celebrating the festival, and the ancient faith and tradition. His judgment does not rest on the abstract reasonings by which the exemption was supported, or on the miraculous facts believed to have taken place through the use of the medal of the conception. It rests absolutely and wholly on the mystery of our Lord's Incarnation as revealed in relation to the Virgin Mother."

The present number, we would remark, is an improvement on preceding ones, inasmuch as it is free from those plagiarized vulgarisms that disfigured former numbers, and in which writers that admire the classic elegance of Carlyle's epithets are so prone to indulge.

LECTURES ON CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM. Lecture Fourth: "The Doctrines and Evidences of the Holy Catholic Church."

We advise all who have not yet read this admirable series of lectures to lose no time in doing so. They are in every way worthy of the high praise which they have received from the Catholic press throughout the country, and are calculated, from their spirit and the able manner in which the various controversial questions are treated, to do much good among all classes of our dissenting fellow-citizens who may be so fortunate as to procure them. The fact that they are published with the sanction and approval of the Most Rev. and Right Rev. Prelates of the Church in this country, and that they have met with general favor among the Reverend Clergy, is the highest testimony that can be given of their character. They have had, as we before stated, a large circulation, but not so large as they deserve. There is no reason why each lecture should not have a circulation of at least one hundred thousand copies. The last lecture published—number four—is fully up to the others in force of argument, in the great array of facts adduced, in the display of authorities, and in the earnestness which characterizes the general treatment of the whole subject.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,

† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier..... ..$3 00
Price per year served by mail..... 2 50
Price per copy, for six copies or more.... 2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD will be served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:

To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.

No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 371 Broadway.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1859.

DR. BELLOWS' SUSPENSE OF FAITH.

It is very difficult for any one not in the secrets of Dr. Bellows' thoughts to comprehend the true meaning of his late discourse entitled "A Sequel to the Suspense of Faith." To outsiders it will appear as the yearning of a heart that desires to fill up a general void in religious life, and to realize even for its own something real and substantial. It is not our intention to enter into any analysis of his apparant theory on the subject to which it refers. Time must be allowed for the development of hints, and suggestions, and thoughts, and, perhaps, very deep reflections, as they have occurred in or emanated from the mind of the learned author in his late publications in treating in a style so vague to the Catholic understanding a subject of the most profound importance to society, whether it be referred to time or to eternity. Many parties will, no doubt, think, each in its own sphere, that an advice to Dr. Bellows would be exceedingly useful, either to cure or to prevent some species of religious malady. We have no pretensions of this description. Dr. Bellows has had and now has all the ordinary opportunities of judging what is best for his own everlasting life.

As a true man, let him discover if he has not already discovered, the process whether in the intellectual order, or in the order of Divine grace, which in his judgment would be the most conducive to his own eternal salvation—let him adopt this, not only in theory but in practice,—and having adopted it, let him recommend it to all those who have confidence in him, and he will thereby, no doubt, fill up a mission which has been long vacant among Protestant Ecclesiastical authorities. We feel respect for Dr. Bellows' outspoken and candid acknowledgement, to the effect that not only his own, but all Protestantism is hollow. We can assure him, however, that Catholicity, or the Catholic Church, cannot be duplicated, and that all the truth which he is seeking for, is within his reach; with the condition that he, like all others, must arrange themselves as little children, if they want to enter the Kingdom of Christ.

IRELAND'S CONVERSION BY THE PRESBYTERIAN REVIVALISTS—THE INDIA INK IMPOSTURES THE MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, AND THE MONSTER REVIVAL AT ARMAGH.

The present time may be with much truth termed the "patent age of new inventions" in matters of religion for those who wander to and fro seeking for an anchorage of faith outside the Catholic Church. Never before were so many strange and contradictory interpretations of the Word of God given forth; whilst doctrinal illusions and delusions are propagated and practiced with the most extraordinary hardihood of assurance and astonishing rapidity. Of all the novelties in this way which have been lately put on the market, there is not one more amusing than the assertion that the disciples of John Knox in the north of Ireland are engaged in performing miracles, and that the psalm-singing worshippers of Calvin only require about fifty thousand American dollars in order to have some four millions of Catholics "tattooed" into the church of Geneva after the most approved fashion.

This is the sum and substance of the speeches and printed circulars of the Irish Presbyterian deputation which has lately come out to this country, as noticed in our last issue, and we have no doubt that the falsity of the statement as regards the Irish Catholics is known to none better than it is to the three delegates themselves. They have learned from actual experience that the Catholic spirit which has pervaded the diocese of Saint Columbkill from the days of that Pastor of the Church down to those of the lamented Maginn, his successor, is too lively and pure to be moved by the modern vagaries which emanate from Belfast or Newtownards. Indeed, as we have proved, it is an absolute financial necessity which has urged the Presbyterian body to take up the "Revival" dodge, in order to replenish the general church fund and retrieve, if possible, the losses entailed on the ministers by the famine; for we defy any of them to publish the name, residence, or family connections of one Catholic who has left the Irish Church and went over to the Revivalists previous to their departure from home.

Since that time things appear to have been managed very clumsily, and the "signs" and "testimonies" of the new "covenant" hang in as awkward and contradictory a light before the public as did those which it was said attested the truth of the "confessions of faith" made by Luther and Calvin in former days. Now the native Catholic Irish are a very particularly quick sighted, and perhaps no other race possesses a clearer perception of the ludicrous: consequently we think that if Messrs. Dill and Wilson carried home all the specie in the vaults of the United States Treasury they would be able to do very little in the way of reconciling them to a system which has to be supported by the blasphemous assertions that individuals marked with India ink and washerwoman's blueing-bags were designated thus by Heavenly agency and set apart by the Lord as vessels and vehicles of grace.

No other attempt at religious imposture in Ireland has been so quickly exploded or so universally condemned as this Northern Irish humbug, to the furtherance of which Americans are asked to contribute money. It has been laughed at in England and "pooh-poohed" even in Glasgow. Some opinions of eye witnesses of the scenes, sent from the two countries just named, to the "revival" fields, are given in another part of this weeks RECORD. A "Monster all-Ireland-Revival Meeting" was held at Armagh on the 14th of the last month and a correspondent of The London Times attended at it. We reprint some portions of his testimony. He thinks that the terrorism used in order to effect an "awakening" makes all present "*accessories before the fact to what is worse than murder. The extinction of reason in their fellow creatures.*" "Of all that was said about an improved life," he writes, "I do not believe a word." He adds, "at every sentence of an ill-looking and evidently ignorant man the prostrate creatures *groaned and groveled in the earth, and shouted "amen" and "Jesus" while he was consigning all the universe to perdition with extreme energy.*" Again, "one leader was an exact reproduction of the Puritan in many of the caricatures of the time of the Commonwealth; he was the *low ideal* of that period exactly repeated." This letter, at much greater length than we give it now, has been published in The London Times and supported by an editorial.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Glasgow, speaking in the Hope street Baptist Church of that city, after a visit to Belfast, said:—"I saw several persons on whom it was said miraculous power had been exerted, *but I am of opinion it was all imposture.*"

A correspondent of The London News writes:—"Those who have studied the subject of religious epidemics can feel little hope of a preponderance of good in the future from the phenomena of the time." And so on, *ad infinitum.*

Such is the "great work" to which our people are called on to give their money, and no doubt many have done so already, urged by foolish fanaticism and the appeals of missionaries. We regret that any of our population should be so weak-minded as to believe in the "Protestantizing" of Ireland by such means, and feel certain, that, when their sound American common sense resumes sway over their minds, they will feel heartily ashamed of the temporary prejudices engendered in their hearts both against the Catholic people of Ireland" and their Catholic fellow-citizens here. At the same time, we are assured that the leading Presbyterians in New York and other parts of the Union, men of independent action, education, travel, and a knowledge of the world—and they are numerous—have never given ear to the the statements lately put forth in many of their churches, and would be the last persons in the world to offend against the faith and feelings of the many Catholics whom they respect, and who respect them.

Before this the Irish clergy of the Scotch Kirk were great men in the markets, and ruled paramount as dealers and bargain-makers in the flax, linen and horse fairs. We greatly fear that the religious "delusion" of the day will impair their character for shrewd common sense even among their own folk, and although they may collect some few hundred dollars in a hurry here, they will in the long run lose more in the way of home trade. What manager of the Provincial or Belfast Banks will like to take a ninety days' bill drawn and endorsed by active revivalists when he reads in The London Times that they "grovelled" in the earth lately? Not one of them; for they would fear that before the paper came due their debtors would, perhaps, be under restraint in some insane asylum. So will it be, and the end of the "Revival" dodge will be worse than the beginning.

We again advise the deputation to return via Liverpool to Belfast, and learn to be content with the *Regium Donum*, the present prices of yarn and an active money market. Let our American funds be appropriated to the comfort of the insane from "religious delusions," and the relief outside the poor-houses of any good, aged Presbyterians who may be found in those bastiles, and who, although now indigent, smack of the sterling truth of the "olden time."

Thus will the deputation exhibit their charity and obey the command of "Honor thy father and mother" in a manner most acceptable in the eyes of their Creator and Redeemer.

CONFIRMATION AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—On Sunday, the 2d inst., the Most Rev. Archbishop administered Confirmation to one hundred and thirty-eight persons in the Church of St. Teresa, Tarrytown.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL IN SWEDEN—PROTESTANT IDEAS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

We have already congratulated the new King of Sweden on the fact of possessing the moral courage to propose to his Ministers the idea of drafting a legislative bill having for its object the affording a measure of liberty of conscience to Catholics and other dissenters from the Lutheran church. Since then we have received a translation of the projects of law which are about to be submitted to the Diet on this subject, and beg to call the attention of our readers to their leading points, in order that they may fully understand how completely Protestantism, pure and unadulterated, persecutes for conscience' sake in any State where it has supreme power. What must have been the condition of Catholics and dissenters in Sweden since the days of Luther's heresy, when the following are the main features of an Emancipation Bill framed there in the middle of the nineteenth century, and advocated by the King at the risk of much of his popularity?

Among the sections of the measure under consideration we find the following:

"If the adherents of Christian confessions of another than the Evangelical Lutheran faith wish to form themselves into a church, they shall make application to the King, stating their confession of faith and church order. *Should the King assent*, the community shall possess the right of free religious exercise."

It will be observed from this that all dissenters will be still at the mercy of the ruling monarch in as great measure as Christians in the East are at present at the mercy of the Emperors of China and Japan. They may be tolerated one day and persecuted the next, as the royal whim dictates.

Again,

"The churches are to be open to the public authorities."

Now, all Christian churches are open, so far as we know, to the public authorities, but we are sorry to say that the "public authorities," or men in office, frequent the churches very little for purposes of prayer. The clause in the Swedish act means, however, that policemen and other officials of the state may enter dissenting churches—say a Catholic church—at any time, and even if the Priest be in the confessional see who is the penitent and how many others are in waiting, and so forth. It is the Protestant Inquisition engine so long used by England in Ireland furbished up a little and ordered for use in Sweden.

The bill says:

"*No Orders of monks or nuns are permitted*, nor yet the erection of any cloister. The churches of other confessions *are not permitted to obtain possession of landed property in Sweden*, but the religious communities authorized may be allowed, with the royal sanction, to acquire the possession of the land necessary for their church or burying-ground."

No, certainly not; Lutheranism could not endure monasteries or nunneries. The discipline of the first would offend the spirit of Martin himself, as he found it unendurable in his life; whilst the moralities inculcated in the latter would surely be at variance with the memory of Henry the Eighth. Other persuasions are not permitted to hold property in Sweden except

for church building and burial purposes, so that Lutheranism, like as in England, makes sure that the dissenters shall have all the benefits which accrue from poverty in this world.

As to public education:

"Schools are not allowed to be opened by the adherents of other confessions *for others than those of their own confession.*"

It appears that the Swedish Government denies that any good can ensue from a mixed system of education, and is not at all sanguine of these good results from teaching the youth of all denominations in one school so vividly pictured by some of our own reformers.

Again:

"Illegitimate children, receiving support from public funds, shall be educated in the Lutheran doctrine, *although the parents may belong to other permitted confessions.*"

In every country the unfortunate infant waifs of immorality and intemperance form valuable recruits to Protestantism, and the Church of Sweden is as anxious to secure the supply as are the proselytizing kidnappers of the Five Points of New York, or the Directors of the Blue Coat Hospital in Dublin.

In the Emancipation Bill several sections are devoted to regulations as to converts from the Evangelical Lutheran doctrine, who are not to be *received into other communities nithout formal notice having been given, and they must be above eighteen years of age.* The adherents of other confessions may not participate in the treatment or decision of questions affecting the Church or public education. If a person *who gives notice of leaving the Swedish Church holds any public office, he shall be dismissed from the same*, unless the office be of such a character that he might be appointed to it without respect to creed, and the King, or the authority appointing to such office, considers it reasonable to continue him in the same.

In order to arrest, if possible, the progress of Catholicity, which we have already proved to be extensive in Sweden, Government must be notified of all converts, so that, as will be seen from the clause, they may be punished by loss of office, or other means within the power of the executive for such conscientious change. It also appears as if no Swede can interpret or understand the Bible when under eighteen years of age, as no one may change his or her religion before that period according to law, although in our country and England "shining Church lights" are to be found at all ages, from eight years upwards.

The law is as financially unjust as are the Protestant Church laws of England, for it says:

"Dissenters have to pay rates for schools or other public institutions, and to observe the enactments concerning the Sabbath and the festivals of the Established Church."

We have thus given an impartial synopsis of all that Protestantism intends to do for the cause of "Liberty of Conscience" in Sweden at present.

We would strongly recommend Madame Mario (White), the Irish Presbyterian Revival Deputation, the apostate Gavazzi, and other birds of this feather to set out on a mission to Sweden and see to obtaining a free circulation for all versions of the Bible, with the enjoyment of teaching, preaching and vituperating the established Church and institutions of the country. We suspect, should they try it, that they will fare even worse than in Italy.

THE WAR IN CHINA—FAILURE OF ENGLAND'S MONOPOLIZING POLICY IN THE EAST—EXTENSION OF CATHOLICITY AMONG THE ASIATICS.

The disastrous repulse which the allied forces of England and France lately endured at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, China, has brought forth a guarantee from the United Powers that the great Empire of the East shall be completely opened to the influences of religion, civilization, and general commerce. We have little doubt but the work will be accomplished, and humanity will rejoice when it is done. The hundreds of millions of inhabitants of China, no matter how patriotic or courageous they may be, cannot resist, for any lengthened period, the attacks of the western nations, more particularly when the assaults are persistent, and directed by the military genius, science, and strategy of the soldiers of the two greatest in Europe.

We are glad, however, that the "opening of China," which is now in prospect, will be far different from that which England has so long contemplated, and which she has sought to effectuate by the most immoral agencies and cruel and bloody wars. Her former ideas of the "opening" of that country to trade, was the securing of a monopoly for her own merchants of all the sea-board exports of the Empire—the immense shipments of teas and silks—the almost exclusive right of importing manufactured cotton and other fabrics, and a national claim to the possession of all the specie which might be exchanged by the Celestials. With respect to the toleration of Christianity by the Chinese Government, and its spread among the people, she cared for neither, so long as she could send the surplus agents of her many colored home creeds to Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Macao with directions to interfere with and impede the progress of Catholicity as much as possible, get off as many Bibles and Birmingham made idols for the native Joss-houses—both at the one time—as they could, and prepare some stunning statistics of the results of the work, for rehearsal at Exeter Hall and other centres of piety and lucre.

With these objects steadily in view, Great Britain has, within twenty-five years, undertaken three wars with China, which may be named, the "Opium War," the "Canton Lorcha War," and the "Treaty of Ratification"—the present—war. Her success in the Opium War obtained for her the liberty of a free trade in five of the largest ports in the Empire, the possession of about twenty military wagon loads of silver, and the right of sending in among the inhabitants—through the East India Company—opium enough to ensure their mental and physical prostration and social debasement, for her gain, for many a long year. Taking umbrage at the fact that a brig, or "lorcha," hoisting the English flag, was fired at by the Chinese near Canton, she commenced the second war, during which she took possession of that city, burned the greater portion of it, pillaged and robbed its treasury, and—as a new species of Asiatic *terrorem*—made its native Governor prisoner, and sent him in exile to the East Indies, where he died. These atrocities were brought to an end last year by the treaty of Tein-Sin.

Seeking the ratification of this treaty has produced the new war.

In these struggles England has spent a vast deal of blood and sacrificed the lives of many brave men, but signally failed in obtaining her ends either in commercial monopoly or religious predominance. During the progress of her hostilities with China in 1858, France sent out a small force to the East in order to avenge a series of cruelties perpetrated on Catholic missionaries, and which the Government of China would neither explain nor promise to redress. This brought the army and war ships of Napoleon into action during the attack on the Barrier Forts at that time. The United States squadron took part in the same battle, urged on by a wish to see civilization triumph, combined with a Yankee perception of the ultimate profits of a trade with the far East. This union of the three Powers brought about the signing of three separate treaties, one for each, with the Chinese, by which act England's long-cherished hopes were prostrated in a moment—France taking on herself the vindication and protection of the Catholic faith, and the United States gaining at one stroke the same trading privileges, with a vast deal more of diplomatic and popular favor than she possessed.

A clause to insure the toleration of Christianity in China was inserted in each of the treaties just now alluded to, but that in the French paper was much more ample than the others, having reference to the former services and position of the Jesuit Fathers in the Empire in words calculated to insure the "restoration"—not simply "introduction"—of our faith on the soil. The wording of this clause has, it is said, given offence to the powerful ecclesiastical mission of Russia which has permission to reside in Pekin—thus possessing in some measure the ear of the Court—and caused its members to incite the Emperor and Cabinet to take measures for the non-fulfillment of any of the treaties. We should regret exceedingly that the name of the Czar Alexander, in his capacity of Head of the Greek Church, should be tainted with the suspicion of sanctioning a course so illiberal. He must know, as our readers may recollect, that whatever is to be admired in the governmental economy or civil policy of China—and there is a good deal—is the work of the Catholic missionaries there, and that neither the persecutions of the State nor the intrigues of England have been cruel or subtle enough to extinguish the faith which our priests planted, or efface the religious and moral impress which they made on the soil. As many as three millions of Catholics are in the Chinese Empire at this moment. They are not only Catholic in name, but Catholic in heart, in belief, in works and open profession, living as they do in daily contact with thousands of barbarians, and in nightly expectation of enduring the pains and enjoying the triumphs of martyrdom.

Under such circumstances, it is of the utmost importance to the cause of religion that the treaties of Tein-Sin should be ratified for there is no doubt but, under the protection of the French flag, Catholicity will make rapid strides over the empire, and reap a rich harvest in the conversion of souls whilst they are uncontaminated by the pseudo-religious hypocrisy of England or the wild theories of our own sectarians. There is not much chance, however, that either of these parties will penetrate in the interior of the "Central Flowery Kingdom" for a long period, for we generally find that most of the slim and sleek gentlemen and "energetic" ladies who sail annually from New York and Boston get moved by that "Chinese nymph of tears, green tea," and settle down near the great "Hongs" of commerce, and in sight of some harbor, either for life or to the period of their return home.

The United States treaty of 1858, which is perhaps ratified before this time, sweeps away England's claim to a monopoly of trade; so that China and the rest of mankind may feel certain that with Catholic France on one side and our conservative Union on the other the old lady will not be permitted to commence any future wars in that country for mere whim or the gratification of the prejudices of religion or race. She will thus go on neutralized by her active allies and hated by the native population until she one day—not perhaps far distant—meets her great northern rival, Russia, on the plains of the Amoor, when, be it in deadly conflict or by diplomatic tactique, England's advance in China will be stopped; she will be compelled to forego her prestige and relinquish her hold; and her colossal Eastern Empire, gained by so much violence and fraud, will be probably brought to an end. The Battle of Taku has only initiated the series of her humiliations in that quarter of the globe.

NECESSITY FOR A GREAT CATHOLIC LIBRARY IN NEW YORK.

The proverb that "a monastery without library is like a fortress without an armory" is familiar to most of our readers. At the revival of Literature in Europe this saying seems not to have been forgotten, and as letters began to be diffused, opportunities of cultivating them were afforded to the people, and libraries were established in the different towns. Through the munificence of private individuals and ecclesiastical bodies, libraries were formed in many cities even of minor importance, where persons might have an opportunity of reading the works of authors which could not be easily procured, and of making extracts from them, to enable them to prosecute their studies with success.

The traveller in Italy has had many opportunities of seeing how Catholic countries were not behind hand in this good work. At Imola there is a small public library in which are many MSS. of great value, though it has a population of only 15,000. Rimini, whose inhabitants number 16,000, has a library, founded in 1617, which contains about 23,000 volumes. Ravenna, with a population of 175,000, has a library, founded by the Abate Caneti in 1714, remarkable for its MSS. and first editions of the fifteenth century, and numbering about 40,000 volumes. Bologna, so long the seat of ecclesiastical literature, counts among its many institutions the University Library, which contains 140,000 volumes and 9,000 MSS.; 20,000 of these are the gift of Benedict XIV., who was a Bishop of this city before he was elected Pope. The *Bibliotheca Comunale* has upwards of 90,000, and the *Liceo Filarmonica* contains no less than 17,000 volumes of printed music, and the finest collection of ancient MS. music in existence. This city has a population of 74,500 inhabitants. In whatever town we spend a few days we can always employ some time with pleasure and profit in examining the library. Even in some of the rural parishes of Protestant England a few books of value, the remnant of an extensive library, may be found in the "vestry," covered with dust or well eaten by worms, their only guardian being the sexton, who looks upon them as an incumbrance, and perhaps turns them to what he deems the most useful task—of lighting the fires.

The Catholics of this city are bound to consider the facts we have collected, and should not allow themselves to be behind other Catholic cities in providing a library, where the Catholic writer may find those books of reference he so often wants, and where he may be enabled to meet with those works which will enable him to pursue his favorite studies. Such an institution should also contain a good collection of historical works connected with the old countries. In these the student would meet with all the materials for combating the false statements which are so readily made by many modern writers. These take their arguments from authors on their own side of the question, whose only desire seems to have been to state facts in such a manner as to throw dishonor on Catholicity. Modern history, as some writer has well observed, has been but a libel on our religion; we, therefore, need some place where our intelligent young men may find all that will supply them with the real state of the case, and enable them to meet the false statements of their adversaries. We do not suggest the mode of carrying out this design; our duty is merely to state what we believe to be a public want in this city, and which, we are sure, will, in its own good time, be supplied in a manner suita-

ble to the Metropolis of the United States. Who will commence the work and aid the present Catholic Library Association to build up an institution that will be a credit to the third greatest city in the world?

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND QUESTION—GENERAL SCOTT'S MISSION AND BRITISH BLUSTER.

The steamship Star of the West, which left New York on the 20th ultimo, with General Scott on board, put into Key West a few days ago in order to permit the veteran to communicate again with the Cabinet on the subject of his mission to San Juan Island. It is said that the General made some very important suggestions to the War Department, and received in reply by telegraph additional instructions of a serious import. He is directed to proceed on his mission and exercise his judgment either for the peaceful negotiation of the boundary difficulty or the sustention of our rights by force, as circumstances may require on his arrival. One thing is certain, that England will not be permitted to evade the matter longer, and that no man can see more quickly through her webs of diplomatic chicane than General Scott.

Our action in the matter so far has elicited the usual amount of bluster and national vituperation from the English press: General Harney is a "Southern filibuster," and the exponents of the Monroe doctrine "pirates and robbers," and so forth. However, while The London Times, London Post and Manchester cotton men are giving vent to their ire in this fashion, we find that the Government has quietly dispatched a corps of topographical engineers from Southampton to Frazer River, with orders "*to complete the boundary survey as soon as possible.*" General Harney's field-pieces will enable these gentlemen, we doubt not, to see lines and parallels which could never be discovered heretofore by the officers of Queen Victoria.

It is all very well to talk of a "common parentage," "same stock," and the "Anglo-Saxon race" when England is in danger, but we invariably find that misrepresentation of our course of government and vituperation of our institutions and people are more congenial to her public speakers and writers. As an instance, we may repeat how violently our Envoy to China was assailed in the London papers at the very moment they were praising Commodore Tattnal for his humanity to the unfortunate troops in Peiho River. The fact is, Great Britain dreads our expansion and hates our glorious "destiny," and hence her incessant grumblings at our prosperity at home and successes abroad.

Catholic Education in Westchester and Mount Vernon.

The Catholics of Mount Vernon and Westchester are determined not to be behind even New York in the all-important question of education. We had occasion, some months ago, to show what those of Mount-Vernon had done in the way of church building, and how liberally they had responded to the call of their respected Pastor in the erection of the beautiful little edifice which is an ornament to their picturesque village. Having built a church, they have now with true Catholic zeal and spirit entered upon another undertaking which is only second in importance to that which they have so successfully accomplished. This is no less a work than the erection of two schoolhouses, one of which will be situated in Westchester, and the other in Mount Vernon. The number of Catholic children in both these places who are of an age to attend school is between three and four hundred, and as the Catholic population is rapidly increasing, the requirements of education are becoming more pressing every year. As we have intimated, they have determined on making proper provisions to meet these requirements, and we are informed that they have already entered upon the matter with great spirit. A grand Fair is to be got up, which is to exceed any thing of the kind ever before attempted in Westchester or Mount Vernon, and which we have no doubt will be liberally patronized and supported. It will be quite an event in this locality, and is looked forward to with the greatest interest not only by the Catholic residents, but others also who intend to participate in the affair. The time specified is from the 12th to the 15th instant, inclusive. The Rev. Pastor has appealed to the friends of Catholic education in Mount Vernon and elsewhere, and we feel certain that he will be, as he has been, generously assisted in his laudable enterprize.

The Missing Balloonists, La Mountain and Haddock, Alive and Well.

The æronauts who ascended from Watertown on the 22d of September, and about whose safety so much doubt was felt, have arrived safe after enduring no ordinary hardships in the Canadian wilderness. Their balloon excursion was marked by no particular peril or inconvenience, save that arising from extreme cold, but they had drifted further than they had the least idea of, and on descending found themselves in the midst of a dreary wilderness, without food or fuel, and ignorant of their position. A barrel marked "Montreal" satisfied them they were in Canada, and they concluded to follow a creek which they reached after travelling a mile and a half, hoping that it would flow into the Ottawa or some of its affluents, and that they would in this way come up with some lumberers who would guide them to the haunts of civilized man. Tying some logs together they formed a raft and poled their way down the stream, suffering from exhaustion and exposure, and frequently obliged to pull their raft over obstructions by sheer strength, they meanwhile half immersed in the water. Four days they were without food save a frog and some clams they had picked up, but still continued their exertions, and at last, when everything looked darkest, just when they found that the stream they had followed widened into a lake and they were obliged to pole their way back again, they were rejoiced by the sound of a gun—an unmistakable indication of human beings being near them. They hastened forward in the direction of the sound, and came upon the shanties of a lumbering wood, where they were warmly welcomed by a party of lumberers, from whom they received every kindness. By them they were brought to Ottawa, from which place they soon reached Watertown by rail, the roads over which they passed and the stations at which they stopped being crowded by persons interested in the missing æronauts and anxious to catch a glimpse of them.

Religious Despotism in New York.

Last week quite a number of the Public School teachers were refused their salaries because they would not read the Bible at the opening of the several schools under their charge. In Boston the same spirit was exhibited in a different way, but it was the same spirit still. There they tortured a Catholic boy because he would not disobey his parents and do that which his conscience forbad. Here they punish the teachers for refusing to comply with their unjust demands by withholding their salaries. That they are exceeding their authority in this matter is as true as that they are acting in accordance with their own deep-seated prejudices, and we believe that they have already been condemned by the right-thinking of all denominations. The Courts, however, will eventually set the matter right, and the Board will, we have no doubt, be obliged to retrace its steps.

DEATH OF REV. P. BEHAN.—Rev. P. Behan, of Helena, Arkansas, died in Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, the 2d inst., after a protracted illness. The reverend deceased came to this city several weeks ago with Right Rev. Bishop Byrne, in company with whom he intended visiting Ireland. His illness, however, became so serious that he was obliged to enter St. Vincent's Hospital, in Eleventh street, where he received that care and attention which the good Sisters know so well how to bestow. Some days before his death he was removed to the residence of Rev. P. O'Neill, Brooklyn. Rev. Mr. Behan was a scholar of high attainments and contributed some article of great merit to the N. O. Catholic Standard. He was born in Ireland, and received his education at the College of Maynooth. The reverend deceased was but thirty-three years old when he died. *Requiescat in pace.*

DEATH OF A SISTER OF MERCY.—It is with regret that we announce the death of Sister Mary Joseph Shane of St. Francis Convent of Mercy, Brooklyn. She died on the 8th of October, of that most insidious of all diseases, consumption. The deceased Sister was a native of Charleville, Cork, Ireland. *Requiescat in pace.*

OUR TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROME.

The Roman Delegation about to Start for New York—A Public Reception should be given—How the business should be done, and who should walk in the Procession—What the Delegation should see to enable them to appreciate New York Life—They must be introduced to Y. M. C. A's., Barnum's Happy Family, Etc., Etc., Etc.

[From our Special Correspondent—By Telegraph.]

ROME, Italy, Oct. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of The Metropolitan Record:

SIR: The delegation of which I wrote to you in my last is about to leave for "the land of the free and the home of the brave." As you will have been the first to announce the appointment of such an embassy, I trust that you will see that it has a suitable reception; and it is in regard to this that I wish to offer a few suggestions.

As to receptions, you cannot be at a loss for precedents. That of Kossuth was a model. He stopped at Staten Island until the preparations were made, and was then received on the Battery. Jenny Lind had her reception at the foot of Canal street. I forget where we received Lola Montez. Of course the Common Council will welcome these Italian patriots, tender them the Governor's Room to have their hands shaken, and show them the Institutions. Every distinguished stranger who arrives at New York ought to be taken to the Alms House, the Penitentiary and the Lunatic Asylum as soon as possible.

As you will, doubtless, be consulted in the arrangements, permit me to give you a few hints. Of course there will be a procession. All the military, all the firemen strung along in single file, or two by two at most, and as far apart as possible. To show our visitors the free, frank and fearless character of our institutions, it would be well to parade all our Know-Nothing Lodges, United Order of Americans and other secret Societies. And that there may be a proper representation of all classes in our community, I beg to propose that the following be invited to take a prominent position:

The United Society of Short Boys.
A select delegation of Plug Uglies.
A remorseless detachment of Blood Tubs.
Twelve Dead Rabbits in an omnibus.
Men of Muscle, single file.
Baggage Smashers and California Ticket Sellers.
The immortal fraternity of Peter Funks.
Bogus Lottery Men, followed by the Policy Dealers.

This will do for a beginning, and the Grand Marshal can fill it up *ad libitum*:—A few wild looking Spiritualists, with long beards; a file of Bloomers; delegations from Phalansteries and Free-Love Associations will add to the picturesqueness of the ovation. The route of the procession might be up Greenwich to Worth, through Worth to Baxter, and so on through Mercer, Cherry, Little Water, and other various sweet scented localities.

When the delegation has taken a general survey of New York and its environs, I should wish it to visit the sacred concerts on Broadway; the model artists, the exhibitions of ratkilling in the Bowery; the dance-houses, and other famous New York institutions, to which our policemen will be able to introduce them. They are very anxious to see a Camp Meeting. If not in season, take them to several Business Men's Prayer Meetings.

In politics, a good old-fashioned ratification meeting might enlighten them, or a short course of primary meetings either in New York or Baltimore. I wish they might see a general election. A carnival of gun-powder and whiskey, interspersed with highfalutin orations, is, I am afraid, beyond their comprehension; but we must do all we can for them.

As our religious system will naturally attract their special attention, pray see that they have good opportunities to observe it thoroughly. They must hear some of our sensation preachers, and the Hard Shell Baptist brother, who continues, I hope, to play on that harp of a thousand strings.

As these delegates have been accustomed to the monotony of a single faith, they will see religion in America like a kaleidoscope, in which every turn presents new combinations.

In their tour through the United States the Roman delegation will of course wish to see everything characteristic of our country and her institutions. There should be a collision or a bridge-smashing on some railroad, a steamboat explosion, a trial by Judge Lynch, and a prize fight; an engine riot, or any little recreation of that sort would be agreeable. The route to Pike's Peak might be exhilirating. Send them up in a balloon; carry them across Niagara on a rope. If the Washingtonians are still alive, take them to one of their experience meetings introduce them, in short, to all of our distinguished countrymen who may aid them in introducing needed reforms into the Papal States.

It might be well to show them the Happy Family at Barnum's Museum, and introduce them to the Young Men's Christian Associations, in which all sects unite harmoniously and happily to put down Infidelity and Popery. And so I commend to you our Italian delegation.

T. L. N.

HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

As the cold weather approaches, almost every kind of marketable produce commences to increase in value, or, rather, the prices of it are advanced, and it behooves the frugal to make their purchases of winter supplies while they can be bought at reasonable rates. During the past week this impetus has been apparent, and the trade, both in the wholesale and retail departments, has been quite brisk. In the Washington Market retail department very little if any changes have taken place since our last weekly report, but we apprehend we will not have this statement to make in our next report. In the Meat, Butter, and Fish trade, we have no particular changes to note. Apples have arrived pretty freely during the week, and a few canal boat cargoes from this State; yet the prices remain about the same, as those that came from that source arrived in very poor condition. Pears are becoming more scarce, and in a very few weeks common qualities will be out of the market; Bartletts have already risen in price to such a figure that none but our wealthy citizens can afford the luxury of eating them. In the Potato trade there has been no important change to notice; the market may be said to be dull. The potato disease has developed in the Peach Blow crop in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and is making great havoc in the prolific crops of that potato growing region. Some large fields are completely ruined.

BEEF—Sirloin Steaks, 15c.; Porterhouse Steak, 13c.; Rump Steaks, 14c.; roasting pieces, 12@15c.; Chuck roast, 10@12c.; corning pieces, 7@12c.

MUTTON—Chops, 14c. ℔ lb; hind quarters, 12@14c.; fore quarters 8@9c.; Lamb, 12@14c.

VEAL—Cutlets, 16@18c.; fore quarters, 9c.; hind quarters, 12c.

BUTTER, EGGS, &c.—Orange County Butter, 28c. ℔ lb; Western, 16c.@26c.; State, 20c.@24c.; Cheese, 11c.; Eggs, fifteen for 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Wild Pigeons, $1 ℔ dozen; Fowls, 11@13c. ℔ lb; broilers, 50c. ℔ pair; roasting Chickens, 75c. ℔ pair; Squabs, $2@$2 25 ℔ dozen; Snipe, 50c@$2 ℔ dozen; Turkeys, 15c. ℔ lb; tame Ducks, 90c.@$1 ℔ pair; Wooden Duck, 75c.@$1 ℔ pair; Geese, $1@$1 75 each; Rabbits, 50c. ℔ pair; Partridges, 75c a $1 ℔ pair; Spring Chickens, 14@16c ℔ lb; Wood Duck, 75c.@$1 ℔ pair; Prairie Chickens, 75c.@$1 ℔ pair; Quails, $1 50a$1 75 ℔ doz.; Reed Birds 75c. ℔ dozen.

FISH.—Codfish, 6c. ℔ lb; Flounders, 6c.; Eels, 12c.; Porgies, 6c.; Blackfish, 8@10c. ℔ lb; Sea Bass, 10c.; Striped Bass, 12@18c.; Weakfish, 10c.; Sheepshead, 80@ 37c.; Halibut, 10c.; Kennebec Salmon, 50c.; Haddock, 6c.; brook Trout, 50c.; Bluefish, 10c.; Kingfish, 15c.; Spanish Mackerel, 60c. ℔ lb; Oysters, $2 ℔ 100; Clams, 50c@$1 ℔ 100; Lobsters, 6c. ℔ lb; Soft-shell Crabs, 37@75c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Western Apples, $1 50a2 ℔ bbl.; com. do. $1 25; Orange Pippins, $1 50@$2; Red Streaks, $1 37@$1 50; 20-oz. Pippins, $2 25; Fall Pippins, $1 75@2 00; bbl.; Cooking Apples, half peck, 18c.; Peaches, $2 50@$3 ℔ basket; preserving Peaches, $1 75@$2 25 ℔ basket; Bartlett Pears, 37@50c. per quart; Isabella Grapes, 18@25c. ℔ lb; Sweet Water do., $1 ℔ lb; Plums, 37@ 50c. ℔ peck; Watermelons, 37@62c. each; Cranberries, 18@25c. ℔ quart; Barberries, $1 per peck; Quinces, $1 50@$2 50 per 100; Crab Apples, 62c. half peck; cooking Pears, 25c. half peck.

VEGETABLES—Peachblow Potatoes, $2 per bbl.; Mercers, $1 87 ℔ bbl.; Buckeyes, $1 50; Dyckmans, $1 50; Sweet Potatoes $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl.; Tomatoes, 37@50c. ℔ basket; Cabbage, 5@25c. ℔ head; Cauliflower, 12@50c. ℔ head; Squash, 3@20c. each; Lettuce, 2@3c. ℔ head; Egg Plant 6@10c. each; Lima Beans, 12c. ℔ qt.; Parsnips, 6c. ℔ bunch; Carrots, 6c. ℔ bunch; Spinach, 63 @75c. ℔ basket; String Beans, 12@25c. ℔ peck; Onions, 18@25c. ℔ half peck; Table Celery, 12c. ℔ bunch; Leeks, 6@8c. ℔ bunch.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Now open at Palace Garden, 14th st. and 6th av., from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cts.
oS 2t

DR. T. L. NICHOLS WILL DELIVER A LECTURE,
Before the CUMMINGS LITERARY UNION,
On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1859, at 8 o'clock, in the
College of Physicians and Surgeons,
Corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue,
on the
DUTIES AND DESTINY OF YOUNG CATHOLICS IN AMERICA
Tickets of Admission, 25 CENTS.

A SPECIAL CARD.—RECORD readers will note that HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, has greatly reduced the prices of English, Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Druggets, Shades, and Oil Cloths, far below any quoted in this city. oc15 3m

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
oc15 1t ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE NOT YET OVER.

DISCOVERY OF THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE IRISH REVIVAL IMPOSTURES.

Continued Increase of the French Navy.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MILITARY EXPEDITION AGAINST CHINA.

&c., &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Canada we are put in possession of European intelligence up to the 24th September. The following are the chief features of the news:

IRELAND.

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVALS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND—OPINIONS OF FOREIGN VISITORS.—The correspondent of The London Times, writing from Belfast on the 16th of September, describes the scene at the "Monster all-Ireland-Revival Meeting" near Armagh, held on the 14th of that month, thus:

"It was in the circles round the wildest and most incoherent preachers that the most numerous cases of the 'deeply affected' were to be seen. Where 'divine religion' was actually being made 'a rhapsody of words,' there the most effect was produced. In one group I counted twenty poor wretches on their knees at the feet of an ill-looking, vulgar, and evidently ignorant man, who was consigning all the universe to perdition with extreme energy. At every sentence the prostrate creatures groaned and groveled in the earth, and shouted 'Amen' and 'Jesus' in constant repetition; another batch of sinners (this time taken from 'those now looking on') were sent to hell in the most distinct manner; then came more groans and more ejaculations of 'Amen,' as if it had been a prayer for a blessing on them. Two images were continually repeated throughout this fanatic's address—*he appeared to have no others—the fire of hell in every form, and the blood of Christ.* On these he raved furiously till he was satisfied or exhausted, for he did stop at last. I could not see that he had produced more effect at the close of his address than at the beginning. The number of the 'affected' had not increased, and those round him looked on with the same expression of mere curosity as if they were watching a chemical experiment. I could not any where observe any intermediate state between those who remain quite unmoved and those whom such preaching drives to the very verge of madness—often beyond it. Religious terror, thus fostered, seems to select a few victims, but leaves the great mass untouched. *Of all that is said about an improved life, and 'awakeneng' in this great number, I do not believe one word.* They look on, and go out to see this display of misery just as they would go to see any other sight, *and are accessories before the fact to what is almost worse than murder—the extinction of reason in their fellow-man.* In the probability of cases of 'prostration' occurring consists the interest of a 'revival' meeting. I note in all reports of them an expression or tone of disappointment if no one has been 'struck down.'"

He adds:—"Generally, the active agents in the various groups were singularly hard featured, many evil looking men. One leader was an exact reproduction of the Puritan in many of the caricatures of the time of the Commonwealth; he was the 'low' ideal of that day exactly repeated."

DR. PATTERSON ON THE IRISH REVIVAL.

In Hope street Baptist Church, Glasgow, on Sabbath evening, the Rev. Dr. Patterson delivered a discourse on the religious movement in Ireland. The reverend doctor described the impressions produced on his mind by what he witnessed during a recent visit to the town of Belfast. He saw several inhabitants on whom it was said miraculous power had been exerted, *but he was strongly of opinion that it was all imposture*, and that nothing of a physical kind inconsistent with natural causes had taken place. He had taken special pains to ascertain the state of mind of those who had recently been brought under religious impressions. By arrangements with a brother minister of the Baptist denomination, he had an opportunity of conversing privately with a considerable number of those who had lately been added to the Church. Some of these had gone through the "stricken" state, and some had not; *but he found that those who had been "struck" were the most ignorant*, and that all who had been in that state had wished and prayed for it before it came, as a thing which they thought necessary to conversion. This had been discouraged by those taking part in the movement, and, as expressed by one of the converts, *it now "goes more by repentance than by striking."*

SOME PHENOMENA OF REVIVALS.—A writer in The London News says: It is not for pleasure that I write a few sentences on the subject of the Revival of Religion (so called) in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Those who have had occasion to study the subject of religious epidemics as I have, *can feel little comfort in the present state of affairs in the revival districts, and little hope of preponderance of good in the future*, from the phenomena of the time; but it may be a duty to confront the subject, and to remind the public of some facts which ought not to be forgotten while such a statement is put forward as that of the Curate of Portrush (in your columns on the 15th inst.), as an example of "fair and sober inference from facts." If the curate had known as much as every clergyman ought to know of the religious affections, and as much as the minister to the soul ought to know of the incompleteness of our understanding of the human frame, he could never have taken up such a point of view as he has assumed, nor have imagined that his conclusions were sober inferences from facts.

LIBERALITY OF THE PRESBYTERIANS TO CATHOLICS.—On Tuesday, at the meeting of the Newtownards Board of Guardians, a general order from the Poor Law Commissioners was read, ordering them to provide "a suitable altar, vestments and such other appendages as are necessary" for "the due celebration of Divine worship according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church." The Commissioners add that "they are informed by their inspector, Mr. Robinson, that the articles required by the Roman Catholic chaplain, in addition to the altar and vestments, are a chalice and patina, missal and stand, two altar cloths, two candlesticks, two cruets and a small altar bell." The Board, by a majority of nine to seven votes, respectfully declined to comply with the order [Belfast News Let.

[It will be remembered that Newtownards is a stronghold of Presbyterianism, lying ten miles east of Belfast, and the above is a specimen of the good feeling of the "Revival" men towards Catholics.—ED. RECORD.]

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GALWAY LINE.—Sir Cusack Roney writes to the Dublin journals positively asserting that the Government intends setting aside the Galway mail contract at the next session of Parliament. Some of the Irish papers ridicule the idea.

ENGLAND.

The screw steamer Fox, Captain McClintock, sent by Lady Franklin to the Arctic regions in search of the traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, had returned to England, having been completely successful.

The following is the report of Capt. McClintock to the British Admiralty:

YACHT FOX, R. Y. S.

SIR: I beg you will inform the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final searching expedition, which I have had the honor to conduct.

Their lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavors to ascertain the fate of the "Franklin Expedition" have met with complete success.

At Point Victory, upon the N. W. coast of King William's Island, a record has been found dated April 25, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror were abandoned on April 22, 1848, in the ice, five leagues to the N. N. W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Captain Crozier, were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on June 11, 1847.

Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up upon the western shores of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth.

Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits, the Fox wintered in Brentford Bay, and the search, including the estuary of the Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations of the former expeditions to the north and west of our position with those of James Ross, Dease and Simpson, and Rae to the south, has been performed by sledge journeys this spring, conducted by Lieutenant Hobson, R. N., Captain Allen Young and myself.

As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will, doubtless, be interesting to their lordships, it is herewith inclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations, and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their lordships the record found at Point Victory.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) F. L. MCCLINTOCK, Captain R. N.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

From the detailed reports forwarded to the Admiralty by Captain McClintock, we learn that on the 8th of May information of the missing party was, first of all, received from an intelligent old woman, who spoke of a ship going ashore at the fall of the year, and of the dropping down of white men towards what is called the Great River. This information was obtained in May last, and towards the end of that month a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing and a pocket-book. After this a tin case was picked up, which contained a record relating to the Erebus and Terror. A few miles further on a second record was discovered, and a large boat containing clothes and the remains of two human skeletons. Here also were pocket watches, silver spoons, religious books, and two double-barrelled guns standing upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was even loaded and cocked, and there seemed to have been no want of ammunition, tea, tobacco, chocolate and fuel. Many of such relics have been brought home, which are all duly specified in the report. We need here only add that the very day on which Sir John Franklin died is now ascertained, and that every particular necessary to set public anxiety at rest is now furnished.

The American occupation of the Island of San Juan attracts considerable attention in the journals. The London Times editorially states the facts of the case and says: "Fortunately, the affair is in good hands, and we trust there can be no reason to doubt that the Governments of the two countries will proceed to a decision in the same spirit of moderation and equity by which their views of the question have hitherto been characterized."

Thirty of the crew of the Great Eastern had been arrested and tried at Weymouth for mutinous conduct in refusing to wash the decks when ordered. The two ringleaders were sentenced for three weeks and a month's imprisonment respectively at hard labor, and the remainder for a fortnight each. The evidence showed that the ship's crew was far from complete.

The English journals strongly denounce the incomplete and hurried manner in which the ship was sent to sea. A vague rumor has been current that her first voyage would be postponed until next year, and that in the interim she would be exhibited at the principal ports in the kingdom. This, however, is authoritatively contradicted, and she is still advertised to leave Holyhead for Portland on the 20th of October.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of The London Spectator, who has on several occasions communicated early and authentic news, asserts that Napoleon accepts the plan of the King of the Belgians, which is to give the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua and the States of Parma and Modena to Sardinia, to reinstate the house of Lorraine in Tuscany, and restore the Legations to the Pope. After the introductions of a variety of reforms, Vienna is to have governmental institutions and an army of its own under the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, with the title of Great Duke of Venetia. This stipulation has the concurrence of Austria. A Congress is also to be held at Brussels, presided over by the king. This letter is dated evening of the 22d.

The Paris Patrie has an article which partially confirms the above statement.

FRANCE.

The correspondent of The London Times says that Cherbourg is about to be armed completely on a war footing, and that rifled cannon is being provided for all its batteries.

The same correspondent again draws attention to the great activity in the French dockyards, and states that he has been assured there are now building, or under orders to be built, twenty ships of the line—ten of the very largest size, and the others of inferior calibre, but all strictly fighting ships, steel plated, and provided with iron beaks or prows.

According to the latest accounts at Paris the treaty between France and Cochin China was expected to be signed on the 1st of August. The French Admiral had obtained four important concessions, viz: the exercise of the Christian religion: a treaty of commerce, the first ever entered into by Cochin China; the cession to France of the fine town of Segan and its territory; and fourth, recognizing the rights of the French to the Bay of Turon.

CHINA.

Military preparations are going on in England to prosecute the war with China.

There was a rumor at Paris to the effect that there is to be no Chinese expedition; that the head of the Peiho mandarin had been proffered in atonement, coupled with promises of all the satisfaction required, and that the ambassadors will be immediately received at Pekin.

CIRCASSIA.

Schamyl was betrayed and deliverd a prisoner to the Russians for a bribe of six millions of roubles.

The Circassians continue to war against Russia.

SPAIN.

The report that General Sarrano had been appointed to the Captain Generalcy of Cuba is fully confirmed.

It was thought probable that the demonstration made by Spain against the Moors would suffice to procure concessions and guarrantees for the future, and that it will not be necessary to carry out the projected expedition.

It was reported that England had offered her mediation in the case.

THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.

We regret to learn that the health of the Pope, according to the latest advices, was so seriously affected as to prevent him from attending to public business. We trust, however, that his illness is not so alarming as reported, and that the next arrival will bging us intelligence of his recovery.

The London Times Roman correspondent, in a letter dated the 13th inst., says that the Pope's reply, when the Duke subsequently submitted his mission to His Holiness, was precisely that of the Cardinals.

On the separation of the Romagna being proposed, with the condition of an annual tribute being paid in recognition of the sovereignty of the Holy Father, he answered that he neither would or could dismember the patrimony of the Church. If France and Austria had resolved on not interfering for the defense of the Head of the Church, he confided in the providence of God, which would supply the means of reducing his rebellious subjects to their duty, and of keeping the Romans in order, even should the French leave the capital. When his subjects return to their duty, the Holy Father will grant such concessions as he thinks proper, "*di suo proprio moto*," and not on the moral compulsion of diplomacy, and least of all on that of rebellious subjects. This was the firm and decided will, not only of the Pope, but of the Cardinals who were questioned, being six in number, with whom the Pope agrees, just as he did when he granted more liberal reforms, which, as they had been abused, his subjects had lost every right to expect.

A correspondence in The Univers announces that a consistory will be held next week to name several Bishops.

In the last sixty years the Popes have lost the Legations four times. Pius VI, in 1797, was obliged to concede them at the peace of Tolentino, to General Buonaparte. In 1841, the Bolognese Revolution abolished the Government of the Holy See. In 1849 the Constituent Assembly did the same; and in 1859, the same thing has been repeated.

At Bologna, the conflict between the Government and the Cardinal Archbishop becomes very serious. The Government has attempted to withdraw from the Archbishop's authority primary and superior education, the administration of charities, and the Ecclesiastical tribunal. The Government also claims to subject the orders and Pastorals of the Archbishop to a preventive censure.

BONNET TRADE.

FALL AND WINTER

BONNETS.

WM. BROWN & CO.

Have now opened their beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses'

Bonnets,

which, for richness of materials and elegance of style, cannot be surpassed.

NO. 603 BROADWAY,

Near St. Thomas' Church.

WM. BROWN, [o8 3m] A. M. STEWART.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A LADY OF GOOD EDUcation, who writes a beautiful hand, wishes to get some COPYING to do as A MANUENSIS or otherwise. A line addressed to M. J. K., Box No. 22 8, Post Office, New York, will be punctually attended to. o8

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN KAVANAGH,

Real Estate Agent and

Money Negotiator.

Fire and Life Insurance effected in the best Companies.

Rents and other Debts Collected.

No. 778 Sixth Avenue, between 45th and 46th streets,

New York.

Office hours—8 to 18 A. M. and 5 to 8 P.M. au20 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES ON CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM.—The following series of Lectures is now in course of preparation:—

I. The History of the Holy Catholic Church.
II. The History of Protestantism.
III. The Popular Objections to Catholicity.
IV. The Doctrines and Evidences of the Catholic Church.
V. The Catholic Church the Church of the Bible.

Each Lecture makes a neat pamphlet of seventy pages; and they are issued at the rate of 15 for $1, 50 for $3, or 100 for $5, sent by mail, post-paid, either of one Lecture or the series. Several charity issues have already been ordered for gratuitous distribution. The first three are issued, and the other two are in press and will soon be ready. Address T. L. NICHOLS, M. D., New York.
oct1 tf

THE THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Will be held at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 446 Broadway, October 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1859. Tickets FIFTY CENTS each—can be had of the members of the several Conferences. o1 to 22

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROGERS AND RAYMOND,
(Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton street, corner of Nassau street, desire to offer at the commencement of the Fall
A FEW SEASONABLE WORDS,
brief and to the point,
TO PURCHASERS OF FALL CLOTHING.

Our stock comprises every variety of men's business and dress clothing, includes all the best fabrics, foreign and domestic, was cut out by fashionable artists, in the latest styles, and made up by superior workmen, affords a broad field of selection for merchants, mechanics, clerks, farmers, professionals, travelers, sporting men, &c., and with all these merits has another of paramount importance, viz.,

CHEAPNESS!

No house in the Union, manufacturing clothing of equal excellence,
SELLS AT SO LOW A FIGURE,
or presents such a diversity of attractive styles.

☞ We have one price for each article and make no reduction therefrom.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
to meet the demands of a large and increasing trade in
BOYS' CLOTHING,
present for the Fall of 1859 the most extensive and attractive stock in this department they have ever submitted to the public.

HEADS OF FAMILIES ARE INVITED
to examine our new styles of dress, school and office clothing for boys and youths, and our fancy suits for very young boys.

THE PRICES WILL PLEASE
economical parents as much as the articles will please their sons.

ROGERS & RAYMOND
would suggest to gentlemen who prefer clothing made to measure, that in ir
ORDER DEPARTMENT
is furnished with a very superior stock of Fall and Winter goods, and supplied with capital workmen, and that, as regards
FASHION AND FIT,
as well as cheapness, their clothing made to order, is guaranteed to give the highest satisfaction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
oct1 4t Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton street.

GENIN'S HAT STORE, 507 BROADWAY.
Fall, 1859.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The Fall campaign opened with the most complete original and extensive stock of
Gentlemen's Dress Hats.
Gentlemen's Felt and Beaver Hats.
Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps.
Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits.
se24 3m GENIN, Hatter, 507 Broadway.

O. E. DUFFY, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER AND Periodical Dealer, No. 429 E street, Washington, D. C. All the Catholic Papers for sale. The Metropolitan Record always on hand. ma5

BRADY'S GALLERY HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleeker street.
PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES. aug13 tf

GEORGE SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET RAZOR STROP.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the city. a9 6m

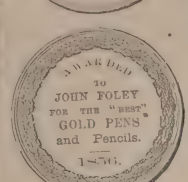
AGENCIES.—We have appointed the following Agents for the Record, in addition to those already announced—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Messrs. Downing & Daly, 139 South Eighth street.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Mr. James S. B. Smith, 38 North Gay street.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Camp st.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. John J. Kelly, 267 Washington street.

THE FRESHING RAILROAD CARS FOR CALvary Cemetery leave Hunter's Point, opposite Thirty-fourth street, East River, at 7, 9:15 and 11 A. M., and 1:30, 4 and 6 P. M. Returning, leave the Cemetery at 8:15 A. M., and 1:15, 2:45, 5 and 7 P. M. On Sundays hourly trains will be run from the lower part of the city. Persons from the lower part of the city can take the cars at Grand or Chatham and Fulton Market, Fare 10 cents.
se24 1y O. CHANDLER, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED
GOLD PENS.
163 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Sold by
Jewellers,
Booksellers,
and
Stationers,
throughout
the
Country.



an20 6m

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND:
The Pioneer of Cheap Music in America.
12 pages usual full size weekly for 10 cents;
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALOON,
THE BALL-ROOM.

Each number contains from five to eight pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the FRIEND; everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voices and piano of the home circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the Friend. Sent by mail for $5 00 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.

Volume I and Volume II, comprising 17 Numbers, or 204 pages each, viz.: from No. 1 to 17, and No. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt cases at $2 40 a-piece. Office, No. 107 Nassau street, New York.
C. B SEYMOUR & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

N. B.—Removed from 18 Frankfort street.
NO. 46, VOLUME III,
Now Ready,
PRICE, TEN CENTS.
Contents.

"Czerny's Dream".....Czerny
"The Mountaineer's Welcome," (solo and variations for guitar).....W. V. Wallace
"Native Valley," air, (from the opera of Martha).....Flotow
"The Alice Polka,".....Wm. Barth
All the back Nos. constantly on hand.
The usual inducements to Teachers and Schools.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 57 Beekman street,
Now offer, in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest possible price, the largest and most desirable stock of PAPER and PAPER MAKERS' MATERIALS in the United States. au27 3m

GODFREY ERMEN'S
PATENT DIAMOND SPOOL COTTON.
We invite the attention of the trade to the abovementioned
SPOOL COTTON;
Which, in regard to strength, smoothness and elasticity, cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any other Thread.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
No. 36 Church street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States for
ERMEN & ENGELS, Manchester, England. au6 3m

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK,
A SPANISH-AMERICAN JOURNAL.

This paper has been started under the auspices of the Spanish-American Ministers in this country, for the purpose of filling a want that has been long felt to exist—that of a popular Spanish Journal, which should be at once a medium of news and interests of intelligence between the United States and the Republics of Spanish origin on this continent.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK is published on the morning of the 2d, 8th, 12th, 17th, 22d, and 27th of each month (except when these days fall on Sunday, when it is published on the succeeding day), in order to correspond with the departure of the steamers for Spanish America and the Antilles.

It affords to the Spanish-American residents and visiters in this country, through its news and advertising columns, an accessible and ready acquaintance with the manifold branches of American industry and trade.

To business men it presents an excellent medium for bringing their business before the large and constantly increasing number of Spanish-America purchasers here and at home; and to persons having correspondents in those countries it offers an effectual and economical means of remitting frequent and reliable intelligence to them.

PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(Cash in Advance)
FOR THE UNITED STATES.

To subscribers in New York, delivered by carrier free of charge.....$3 00
To subscribers in the city, sent by mail, postage to be paid by the subscriber.....$4 50
1 year. 6 mos. 3 mos.
For the Newspaper complete.....$3 00 $4 50 $2 50
For the Semi-monthly edition only.. 4 00 2 50 1 25
Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms.
oct1 tf Office 24 Ann street, New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES.

"These Machines, unlike all others, require no fastening of threads at the end of the seam. We end-avoreel to pull the seam apart, but, unless the cloth gave way, we found it impossible. We commend their claims to our lady readers." [Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

Offices, No 495 Broadway, New York; No. 18 Summer street, Boston; No 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; No. 181 Baltimore street, Baltimore; No. 58 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
Send for a Circular. au27 1y

CLOTHING.

NEW
Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
No. 498
BROADWAY,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE citizens of New York, and visiters from the South and elsewhere, are respectfully invited to our NEW CUSTOM TRADE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 498 Broadway,

Where we have recently opened a large and elegant stock of the best goods for every article of dress worn by gentlemen.

We have unsurpassed facilities for carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. Our Fashions are in accordance with the latest received advices from the most eminent European Costumers, our stock of goods extensive and beautiful, comprising the newest patterns and fabrics, and our workmen the best that can be obtained. No expense or pains will be spared to make our establishment equal, if not superior, to any in the trade.

Our prices will be found, in consideration of the quality of our goods, to be very moderate.

Particular attention will be given to the wants of the clerical and other professions. The experience of years has qualified us to comprehend and satisfy the widest diversity of tastes and interests.

We would therefore respectfully solicit a call.
S. ACKER, Cutter. WM. OSCAR BARTON.
(oct1 6m)

S. HATFIELD'S
New Fashions Arrived per Steamer
MADE CLOTHING ARE NOW READY,
Custom Department, No. 1 Reduction
229 Broadway, clay Street.
se24 3m

BOOKS.

MILLIONS
SOLD OF THE

OF

STANDARD SCHOOL-BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
A. S. BARNES & BURR,
51 & 53 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.

Descriptive Catalogues of their Publications sent postpaid to any part of the U. States.
o1 4t

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Application for the admission of children to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and for the withdrawal or binding out of same, are to be governed by the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Committee on Admission and Binding:

1. No applications for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless accompanied by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the pastor of a church in the parish in which the applicant resides, the latter recommendation being indispensable.

2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child, and parents' residence, and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.

3. Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.

4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination to said order.

5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admissions and Binding are not allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of any half orphan admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which said half orphan is admitted.

6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefor must have been previously submitted, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.

7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during the recess.

8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.

9. Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee

CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
} Members of Committee.

L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. mh12

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Having
Completed their large and desirable stock
OF
Fashionable Dry Goods,
ARE
Now offering bargains in fabrics of every description
for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
THE
ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
Is particularly invited to
A full and elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, and CLOAKS. Also, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS, &c., &c., &c.

461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
47 & 49 CATHARINE ST.
se24 3m

FROM PARIS!!
FRINGES seem to have lost the favor they had, and RIBBONS are now the most popular trimmings for dresses.

Indeed, we are informed by the latest importations that Fringes ARE NOT USED AT ALL in Paris.

The ladies of the French capital are all adopting RIBBONS.

DRESSMAKERS who wish to keep pace with the leading fashions should observe this change, and trim their garments with appropriately colored Ribbons.

But in selecting Ribbons, costumers should patronize only the reliable Importers and Jobbers, whose assortments are generally seasonable and fresh.

We have been very favorably impressed with the extensive stock offered by
LITCHENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, N. Y.
The amount of Ribbons sold by LITCHENSTEIN is almost incredible.

Some of his latest styles are strikingly novel and beautiful.

Ladies and Dressmakers find it advantageous to purchase at this store.

They can obtain the best qualities and latest styles cheaper here than at any other place we know of in the city. se24 tf

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of MOURNING BLACK SILKS ever submitted for inspection. Poull de Soie Reps and Armures, 24, 26, 30, to 52 inches wide, from $1 to $5 per yard.
Also, 100 pieces Bischoffs, $1; worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Royalaers, $1; worth $1 25.
GREAT BARGAINS!
COMPETITION CHALLENGED!
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Observe,
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets.
oct1 3m

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of Black silks in every variety, Second-mourning Silks, select styles; Irish and French Poplins, Valenciennes, &c.; Thibets or Shawls, in every width; English and French Bombazines, best makes; English Crapes in every width; Henriletta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
Ladies will please observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway
sep10 3m Between Spring and Prince streets.

R. T. WILDE & CO.,
Offer to the Trade, at the lowest Prices,
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
INCLUDING
Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Laces
Etc., Etc., Etc.
ALSO,
SILK VELVET AND FANCY BONNETS,
Dress Caps and Head Dresses,
PLAIN & FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
FRENCH
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
Bonnet Frames, Crowns, Ruches,
ETC., ECT.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
R. T. WILDE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
251 Broadway,
se3 3m Cor. Murray st., opposite City Hall.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,
RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not really abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Church street,
jy30 3m Between Barclay street and Place.

AT RETAIL,
BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS and
COIFFURES,
At JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 361 and 539 Broadway, three doors from Franklin street. au20 3m

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—The only establishment attended by M. VERGNES, the inventor of the cure of rheumatism, debility, mercurial diseases, &c.,
No. 119 Fourth Avenue, New York. au6 3m

FINANCIAL.

IMMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET.—This institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a SAFE PLACE OF DEPOSIT for their FUNDS, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy; neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors, and will be divided among them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

Book open to receive deposits daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

TRUSTEES.

William Watson, Andrew Carrigan, James Kerrigan, Hugh Kelly, James Olwell, John P. Nesmith, Henry L. Hognet, James Kelly, Daniel Devlin. C. H. Sheehan, Robt. J. Dillon, Louis J. White, Eugene Kelly, John Kelly, John Ryan, Mich. J. O'Conor, Ch. M. Connolly, Bartlett Smith, Joannes Gourd.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
FELIX INGOLDSBY, First Vice President.
EDWARD HAYES, Second Vice President.
TERENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer.

LOUIS B. BISSE, Secretary.
PETER CURRAN, Accountant.
JAMES MANNING, Comptroller. jy29 1y

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.

Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.

Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.

Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.

Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.

If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good effect and excellency of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:

MR. KENNEDY—Dear Sir: I have much pleasure in informing you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of tender years, so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.

DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.

For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh12 1y

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED in Market, with immense Home and European Demand.—The reason why is that, by Nature's own process, it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes grey, supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, pimples and tetter up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful. It need by the young two or three times a week it will never fail or become grey. Then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gentlemen: Having heard a great deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite grey, I made up my mind to be satisfy the prejudice which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as grey as I was, but who, having my prejudice without my reason for acting it aside, are willing to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof—and the best proof being ocular demonstration—I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Water Rolling Mill about every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully,

HENRY REYNOLDS,
Cor. Columbia and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was, in fact, BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment).
And No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. s8 3m

SAVAGE & BROTHER, PLUMBERS, No. 669 Sixth avenue New York, and No. 206 Fulton avenue Brooklyn. Water introduced into houses at the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to. (jy28 3m) ARTHUR & PATRICK SAVAGE.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS FOR ORPHAN Asylums, Colleges and Religious Institutions. Reference given to the Catholic Orphan Asylums of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c., which are furnished with my Bedsteads. Mattresses, Straw Stools and Iron Furniture generally made for the trade. sep17 6m JAMES SCOTT, 167 Centre st., cor. Canal.

SHIPPING.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
No. 69 South street, New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.

Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class steamships weekly.

Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.

The "Black Ball or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Flidia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,'
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,)	Capt. E. W. Peabody.
Neptune (new,)	Capt. J. W. Porter.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 1½ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 8½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas, 1½ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.

We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns and cities throughout Ireland, free of discount.

Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.

AGENTS:
Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W., B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheehan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f1y

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the first class steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. CAMPBELL, Commander which sails on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to the principal cities on main railway routes of Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $50; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other principal offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
jy30 8m ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ——, ——, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $100.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day previous, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON, will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 15. jy30 8m

FOR HAVANA.
THE
Steamship Quaker City,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
(AUTHORIZED TO CARRY U. S. MAIL.)

To sail every twenty days from each port; will be thoroughly refitted and commence her Fall trips on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5th, at two P. M., from Pier 48, North River, foot of Canal street.

For freight or passage, apply to
sep10 1m HARGOUS & CO., 33 South st.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, sailing every five days.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & E. Tapscott continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.
jy30 6m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WM. WILSON,
No. 71 LIBERTY STREET,
Importer and dealer in
WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c
Country and family orders supplied. au27 3m

P. MULVIHILL, IMPORTER, 302 PEARL STREET, New York, offers for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse: Brandies—Cognac, Otard, Dupuy & Co.; Pellevoisin, A. Seignette and A. Rasteau. Gins—Double Swan, Palm Tree, Crown, Star, Castle, and other favorite brands. Rums—Jamaica and St. Croix. Whiskeys—Wise's, Cork, Irish Malt, and several brands of old Scotch Malt. Wines—Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. jy2 1y

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfasts and dinners. The vegetables, milk and eggs are fresh every day from the Astor House farm, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at all seasons, prepared and served in new and approved styles. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street.

DENMAN & SON, DEALERS IN COAL and Wood, Yard No. 18 Union street, near Hamilton avenue Ferry, South Brooklyn. Constantly on hand a full supply of Domestic and Foreign Coal, Virginia Pine and Oak Wood. In all cases money refunded, if quality of Wood and Coal does not prove as sold. Coal and Wood delivered in New York at the lowest market prices. au27 3m

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. sep3 6m

OFFICIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker.
A Comptroller, in the place of Sandford E. Church.
An Attorney General, in the place of Lyman Tremain.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond.
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell P. Hicks—

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Samuel L. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Slosson and James Mooncrief.
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly.
One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson—

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271 of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

An Act to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 18, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan, all the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

Sec. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals, and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan and for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when bills are ready to take up the last class of claims against the State, specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first tax hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and the principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

Sec. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment roll and return in his office, and the warrant of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned to them to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the Treasury under this section shall be set apart and applied to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be sufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to a sum sufficient for sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State, at the next general election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed, "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given for the purpose of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of the State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative.

Yours, respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the city and county of New York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New York, August 31, 1859. (sep1 6t.) JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN BOWES, MANUFACTURER of Plain and Ornamental IRON RAILING, Balcony, Verandah, Iron Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of Wrought Iron Work in general.

All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowery, New York. jy16 1y

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO amend the Constitution relative to the Judiciary of the State.

Resolved (if the Assembly concur.) That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

From and after the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges, to be chosen by the electors of this State. The four Judges who may then be in office, by previous election or appointment, shall continue to hold until the expiration of their respective terms. On the third Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, an election shall be held, at which five Judges of said court shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty. The term of one of them shall expire in nine years from the thirty-first day of December following, and of the other in eleven years from the same time. At the general election in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall, by law, appoint a different day, one Judge of said court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years from and after the thirty-first day of December next after such election. Four Judges shall constitute a quorum. In case of the absence or disability of any Judge or Judges, the Governor may appoint one or more Justices of the Supreme Court to serve for the time being.

Section seven of article six of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following provision substituted:

The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall receive, at stated times, for their services, a compensation, to be established by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished at less intervals than once in six years; the provision made for such compensation by act of the Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall apply to Judges and Justices then in office, as well as those thereafter elected or appointed, and the same shall be deemed to have taken effect accordingly from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Section fourteen of article six of the Constitution is amended as follows:

The county courts shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe.

Resolved (if the Assembly concur.) That the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN SENATE, February 10, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Senate.
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY March 19, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Assembly,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS amending the Constitution, so as to abolish the property qualification.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That section one, of article two, of the Constitution of this state be amended by striking out the following words: "but no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this state, and, for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have paid a tax thereon; and no person of color shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and that, in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, March 23, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN SENATE, April 5, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do hereby certify the same to be correct transcripts therefrom, and the whole of such original resolutions.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at our city of Albany, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

GIDEON J. TUCKER,
jy9 8m Secretary of State.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES are now being published by HARPER & MASON, at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York.

This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country.

THIRTY-TWO NUMBERS

Will complete the work. Each part will contain a beautiful title page, with an appropriate design, a characteristic steel engraving, and twelve pages of music printed on splendid music paper manufactured expressly for the Melodies.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the above work, and as liberal arrangements will be made with the right men, none but those who can give satisfactory references need apply.

au13 3m

POWER & DRADDY'S MONUMENTAL WORKS,
192, 194, and 196 East Twenty-third street,
New York.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts.

Persons who may have occasion to employ the Sculptor's services are respectfully invited to view the Monuments executed by us, and erected in the Navary and Holy Cross Cemeteries. au26 3m

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS,
No. 701 Broadway, connecting with
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
26f1y No. 831 Fourth street.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES
IS PARTICULARLY CALLED TO OUR
LARGE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EMBRACING ALL THE BEST MAKES OF
SHEETING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF
STARTING LINENS OF SUPERIOR MAKES.
LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS.
TABLE DAMASKS.
DAMASK CLOTHS, ALL SIZES.
TOWELINGS, DOYLIES AND NAPKINS.

ALSO—
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

ALSO—
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, COMPRISING
ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES OF
FLANNELS, INCLUDING THE
BALLARD VALE,
GILBERT'S,
SHAKERS'
ENGLISH,
WELSH, &c.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
se21 3m 335 Broadway, cor. Worth st.

R. H. MACY

WILL OPEN THIS MONDAY, OCT. 10,
500 LADIES' CLOAKS, SACKS, BORNOUS,
OPERA CLOAKS, &c.
LATEST STYLES.
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
AND STYLE IN THE BEST MANNER.
2,000 DOZEN LADIES PARIS KID GLOVES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
ALL SHADES AND SIZES.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
PRICE 63 CENTS PER PAIR.
R. H. MACY, 204 and 206 6th avenue,
o15 Corner of 14th street.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,

NO. 307 GRAND STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN

Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Which they offer for sale at the

Lowest Market Prices.

o15 3m

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

It is true that a want of knowledge may make one go against his own interests, which all will do that do not purchase their Furs at the Great Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot that has been located at

No. 9 BOWERY.

The experiment of starting a head-quarters where the hunters could send their choicest captures, thus affording Furs retaining the peculiar lustre found only in fresh Furs caught at proper seasons, was commenced two years since. So great an increase, through the recommendations of those who had bought, compelled the Manager to add the magnificent Sales Rooms now opening. The Agents have just returned with a splendid assortment of the choicest lot of Furs ever seen in New York. So hasten to the Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot. DRAKE, Manager,
oct1 3m No. 9 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF ST. ALOYSIUS,
LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,
under the care of
THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

This Institution, situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of Pennsylvania, is distant about four miles from Cresson station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. From Cresson to Loretto is an excellent plank road, and conveyance can at all times be procured for the accommodation of persons going to and from said places.

Parents and guardians may rest satisfied that every necessary attention will be paid to the comfort of the children placed at this Institution, while the utmost care will be taken to nourish in their minds those principles of virtue and religion which alone can make education profitable.

The religious opinions of non-Catholic pupils are never interfered with, but compliance with the rule is required of all.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. It commences on the first of September, and closes with the annual distribution of premiums, on or about the last Monday of June. The pupils remain at the Academy during the winter recess. No deduction for accidental absence, except when occasioned by sickness. The course of studies embraces the various branches of an elementary training, together with those which constitute the higher departments of a finished education. Reading, Writing, Spelling, and rational Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Geography, Grammar, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, Book-Keeping, and Domestic Economy. School Books, materials for Needlework, Drawing, &c., and articles of dress, are furnished by parents and guardians, or, at their expense, supplied by the Institution, according to their direction.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, payable per session, in advance.....$50 00
Music and use of Piano, per session..... 16 00
Stationery, per session..... 1 50
Drawing and Painting, per session..... 10 00
Each of the Pupils who pass the Vacation at the Academy..... 10 00
No other expenses are incurred.
For further particulars, apply to the Superioress of the Academy.

REFERENCES.

Right Rev. M. O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg.
Very Rev. E. McMahon, V. G., Pittsburg.
Rev. W. Pollard, Loretto.
Rev. P. Mahon, Hollidaysburg.
Rev. F. O'Leary, Washington City, D. C.
Rev. E. M. Cogan, Baltimore. oc15 3m

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 City Hall, Sept. 3d, 1859.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN DULY selected as Inspectors of Registry for the City and County of New York, for the ensuing election.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

FIRST WARD.

First District—Michael J. Cody, John Ahern, and Richard Daley.
Second District—Michael Meehan, David Egan, and Michael Higgins.
Third District—John R. Prior, William Dacey, and Patrick Welsh.
Fourth District—Thomas Campbell, Michael Healy, and Patrick Mullins.
Fifth District—Michael Doran, Patrick James, and Wm. J. Wood.

SECOND WARD.

First District—Charles W. Cruger, Jacob Codett, and Samuel S. Williams.
Second District—Arthur Keating, Albert Williams, and Patrick McMahon.

THIRD WARD.

First District—Barnet Cole, John Hurly, and Jonas P. Harris.
Second District—Edwin M. Haggerty, Geo. B. English, and Thomas Munroe.
Third District—E. B. Shaffer, S. W. Swift, and William Downs.
Fourth District—George R. Lansing, Neil Kelly, and John Clark.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—Daniel Dougherty, Henry Neeman, and James Langdon.
Second District—Edward M. Morris, Michael Fagan, and Francis Davis.
Third District—John J. Ware, W. P. Kirk, and Daniel Murphy.
Fourth District—James Courtney, Charles Kelly, and John Cusack.
Fifth District—Francis Ryan, Martin McInnerny, and Thomas Fitzgerald.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—Henry Webber, A. H. McGarren, and James D. Haie.
Second District—Robert McIntire, James B. Dupignac, and Thomas Weaver.
Third District—Wm. H. Wise, Wm. H. Baker, and Thos. Irvine.
Fourth District—Hugh O'Neal, John T. Burling, Joseph Y. Marsh.
Fifth District—Vincent Clark, Peter M. Schenck, and Daniel O'Bryan.
Sixth District—Michael Clark, Jacob LaWall, and Chas. A. Brown.
Seventh District—John McFadden, Jas. Lawrence, and Richard Winne.
Eighth District—John H. Sherwood, M. C. Murphy, and Wm. H. Bailey.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—Wm. O. Jenkins, Robert Wilkinson, and Thomas Kivlin.
Second District—Dennis Burns, Laurence Clancy, and Patrick Brophy.
Third District—Francis O'Rourke, Michael Conway, and W. Fred. Gould.
Fourth District—Owen Kinney, Edward Rowe, and Michael Flynn.
Fifth District—John Donnelly, James Conlan, and Edward Travis.
Sixth District—John Hall, Charles Gordon, and Charles Cutrel.
Seventh District—Thomas Ryan, Alonzo Bingham, and Wm. Coleman
Eighth District—James McGowan, George Pearson, and John McCluskY.
Ninth District—John Lord, James E. Kerrigan, and Henry Ryan.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—Patrick Keenan, John Harris, and Bernard McGuire.
Second District—Francis Gillen, John Cronin, and Anthony T. Gallagher.
Third District—David P. Arnold, Michael Molquin, and James L. Johnson.
Fourth District—John J. Milino, George W. Warner, and Josiah Waterman.
Fifth District—Jacob W. McKeever, Robert Thomas Robert Murray.
Sixth District—James L. Duryea, John Maniere, and Ed. Shanley.
Seventh District—Jeremiah Fitz, Jacob F. Valentine, and Augustus W. Oliver.
Eighth District—Henry Close, Thomas Waters and Jno. Nicholson.
Ninth District—John J. Blair, Wm. S. Tuers, and Alfred W. Palmer.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—Wm. B. Smineck, Patrick Hogan, and John Bennett
Second District—Jacob Mander, Benj. B. Harris, and Ralph B. Peency.
Third District—Aden Doty, B. F. Gilmore, and Joseph Woodward.
Fourth District—John Butterworth, William Door, and Henry A. Morgan.
Fifth District—John R. Murphy, Michael Flannigan, and Geo. Norton.
Sixth District—John Wildey, Henry W. Peck, and Geo. Deroche
Seventh District—Christopher Johnson, Emmett M. Fay, and W. F. T. Chapman.
Eighth District—James Shaw, Michael B. Cox, and Jas. Raleigh.
Ninth District—Louis Reeger, John Benson, and Barney Cavanagh.
Tenth District—James F. Storms, Benj. S. Hendrickson and Patrick Gallagher.
Eleventh District—Wm. Wainright, Maurice Hanigan, and Geo. Goodwin.
Twelfth District—Isaac Blauvelt, Thomas Fay, and John Forshaw.

NINTH WARD

First District—John P. Spofford, Isaac Williams, and Manning F. Lawson.
Second District—Thomas Rogers, R. V. L. Denyse, and H. Burdett.
Third District—Benj. F. Barber, T. T. Everett and Chas. Miller.
Fourth District—G. A. Valentine, H. S. Shaffer, and William Ackerman.
Fifth District—James Leavy, D N. Morange, and Geo. W. Freed.
Sixth District—Henry Barmore, John Sharkey, and Isaac Seixas.
Seventh District—Francis Hotaling, Robert Patterson, and James Dowling.
Eighth District—M. A. Gilchrist, Albert Buchanan, and John Aicbalse.
Ninth District—Caleb Ward, Peter Muldin, and Charles E. Gildersleeve.
Tenth District—John Donohue, James O'Neil, and Wm Martin.
Eleventh District—Henry C. Bailey, J. D. Baldwin, and J N. W. Roome.
Twelfth District—A. L. Shaw, John R. Hill, and Edw'd Buchanan.

TENTH WARD.

First District—Jesse S. Sickles, Thomas Skine, and H. R. Jones.
Second District—James G. Brinkman, Henry W. Lee, and George Donaldson.
Third District—George W. Badger, Peter F. Smith, and Wm. W. Wetmore.
Fourth District—Wm. H. McCukle, Edward Anderson, Jr., and James Griffiths.
Fifth District—John Harrison, Sylvester E. Nolan, and Wm. Anderson.
Sixth District—Edward J. Knight, John Nugent, and John McCauley.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—Samuel Walker, Martin Peters, and John M. Jackson.
Second District—Thomas Rourke, John Murray, and Thomas Scott,
Third District—E. C. Brennan, John Murdock, and A. N. Hyatt.
Fourth District—James H. Garry, Thos. Matthews, and Coe. W. Smith.
Fifth District—Alexander Robb, James Morris, and Terence P. Smith.
Sixth District—Samuel S. Acker, Simeon Decker, and James H. Brennan.
Seventh District—Henry Henning, Charles Fraser, W. W. Lyons.
Eighth District—John E. White, Thomas Abbott, and Wm. Peterson.
Ninth District—Richard H. Bishop, George Lugar, and Eugene White.
Tenth District—John N. Cornell, Daniel A. Bostwick, and Jonas Losee.
Eleventh District—Beni McFarland, A. C. Anderson, and Samuel N. P. Meigs.
Twelfth District—Fred. W. Loewe, Isaac Huckster, and F. A. Goetz.
Thirteenth District—John D. Murdock, John Kiessel, and Michael Conlin.
Fourteenth District—Louis D. White, Wm. Tucker and George H. Raymond.
Fifteenth District—George Elliott, James Mason, and James Pierson
Sixteenth District—Andy McDevitt, George McIntyre, and Charles A. Magnus.
Seventeenth District—John Foy, Joseph Smith, and John Kelley.
Eighteenth District—Patrick Connolly, Thomas McCormick, and B. Gehrhardt.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—John Quinn, Patrick McGann, and Nathaniel Sandford.
Second District—John McKean, Edward Roche, and A. L. Shipman.
Third District—Thomas Kennedy, George M. Gibbon, and Marcellus Ellis.
Fourth District—Stephen Van Nostrand, Gerrge H. E. Lynch, and C. B. Riker.
Fifth District—Nicholas Kay, John Moore, and Cornelius Moore.
Sixth District—Wm. Harris, Jr., Blazius Ryer, and Wm. S. Jennings.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—Frederick F. Miller, Wm. B. McManus, and Ephraim Reed.
Second District—James Bradley, Oscar Bogart, and Alfred Starr.
Third District—James Wells, John A. Platt, and Wm. C. Weeks.
Fourth District—Patrick H. Collins, Edward Lynch, and Edward Bucken.
Fifth District—Samuel D. Walters, Frederick Gooderson, and John C. Smith.
Sixth District—John Koster, C. Lafarge, and Matthew Patten.
Seventh District—John M. Devoy, John T. Belsh, and J. P. Abbott.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—Thomas McGuire, James Carty, and C. H. Brown.
Second District—Peter Moneghan, Thomas Lynch, and Patrick H. McDonough.
Third District—Michael Burke, John Haggerty, and Robert Irwin.
Fourth District—George Cassidy, James Haggerty, and James W. Smith.
Fifth District—Edward Davin, Wm. S. Wilhelm, and Edward Cacland.
Sixth District—Abraham D. Brower, Philip Decker, and Robert E Jeffries.
Seventh District—Wm. Coles, John Collins, and George Debingham.
Eighth District—Owen McParlan, Henry Manning, and Thomas J Keaney.
Ninth District—John Friel, Nicholas Mooney, and William A Ballard.
Tenth District—Patrick L. Quinn, John M Brown, and John Bush.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—James Crumely, John Warden, and Henry Swords.
Second District—John S. Norris, Patrick Murphy, and Harvey T. Cleveland.
Third District—James Gibson, John P. Gaw, and E. P. Breed.
Fourth District—Matthew Halligan, John Gilmore, and A. W. Taylor.
Fifth District—Archibald Wilson, C. J. Livingston, and Lafayette Harrison.
Sixth District—Cornelius Campbell, F. McCabe, and Norris Phelps.
Seventh District—Charles D. Mead, Peter Gardner, and James C. Barnet
Eighth District—John J. Gumbleton, Fred. McCready, and Samuel Leeds
Ninth District—John Wheeler, Isaac H. Brown, and Charles Waters.
Tenth District—Abraham T. Hillyer, Wm. Leonard and L. L. Taylor.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—De Witt C. Graham, Francis McKenna, and S. Longstreet.
Second District—Richard Doherty, Samuel Mansom, and Charles A. Clark.
Third District—Jarad Gilson, A. R. Herrick, and George Merritt.
Fourth District—C. P. Johnson, James Gregory, and John McCune.
Fifth District—Patrick C. Smart, Wm. Mackey, and Sidney A. Yeomans.
Sixth District—Peter O'Neil, William Morrison, and S. Lee Perkins.
Seventh District—Peter Welsh, James Price, and W. H. Hull.
Eighth District—John Quinn, Thomas Tweis, and Geo. Warner.
Ninth District—William McManus, Jonas Willets, and Adam Lilburn.
Tenth District—Daniel Geney, Charles Cowan, and H. J. Van Rensellaer.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—John J. Dimond, George S. Messerve, and Joseph Haight.
Second District—Miles T. Connolly, John Devoe and H. A. Hart.
Third District—Wm. May, John Newkirk, and R. V. Mackey.
Fourth District—Wm. H. Mansfield, H. H. Williams, and W. H. Falconer.
Fifth District—Charles H. Whalen, D. M. O'Brien, and Joseph Canning.
Sixth District—Andrew McGuire, Alexander McKenzie and Wm. Willing.
Seventh District—James A. Carolin, I. L. Miller, and Joseph J. Yates.
Eighth District—Michael Gorman, B. Newmann, and G. H. Sullivan.
Ninth District—John Ryan, Patrick Reilly, and John Trainor.
Tenth District—Anthony J. Woods, John O'Brien, and Michael Smith.
Eleventh District—B. D. Campbell, Jonas N. Phillips, and Joseph McGuire.
Twelfth District—George H. Ross, A. A. Remson, and Cornelius Gregier.
Thirteenth District—J. N. Reynolds, Frances Duncan, and Isaac Du Bois
Fourteenth District—Peter McGowan, Michael McCarthy, and James Duffy.
Fifteenth District—Henry Mander, James Hannelly and P. P. Ledewick.
Sixteenth District—John Myers, George Does, and Geo. P. Burtsman.
Seventeenth District—Bernard Armend, John Martin, and Peter Palm.
Eighteenth District—Jacob Bittell, B. Chrismann, and Henry Gaushin.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—Wm. McMurray, C. Bradley, and Morris Kellinger.
Second District—Wm. S. Badean, Joseph D. Baldwin, and George Brisby.
Third District—Theodore Vulteé, Thomas Manous, and C. R. Agnew.
Fourth District—Henry Mathews, Wm. O'Brien, and James Sponford.
Fifth District—Isaac A. Moran, Edward Marriner, and H. W. Gilleian.
Sixth District—Andrew J. Hibbard, John Mott, and W. T. Black.
Seventh District—A. J. Matthews, Devine H. Coles, and B. Worden.
Eighth District—Wm. Taylor, Hugh Bruton, and Benjamin W. Winans.
Ninth District—Hugh Kelly, Frederick Klein, and Michael Ryan
Tenth District—John A. Smith, Farrell Riley, and John C. Fisher.
Eleventh District—Samuel Cheshire, Daniel Moran, and Daniel O'Neill.
Twelfth District—Harris Wines, Sr., H. H. Condon, and Wm. Baird.
Thirteenth District—John Van Pelt, Stephen O'Hara, C. Jennings.
Fourteenth District—John Clark, Michael Loonam, and Michael Brady.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—John Kennedy, John Egan, and Addison Brown.
Second District—Charles Smithson, George Crooker, and F. S. Smith.
Third District—David Wood, Wm. H. King, and John Osborn.
Fourth District—Thomas Pearson, Robert C. McGinnis, and Edward Merritt.
Fifth District—Wm. Henry, Charles Van Holland, and Thomas Tilton.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—Charles Trigler, Francis Curran, and James McMullen.
Second District—James Somers, Michael Dee, and Squire Newberry.
Third District—John Brice, Patrick Toole, and E. A. Purdy.
Fourth District—E. H. Reed, E. McMullen, and John H. Allen.
Fifth District—John Hardy, Henry Brice, and H. E. Stephens.
Sixth District—Wm. J. Peck, Thomas Cannon, and Nelson J. Waterbury.
Seventh District—Noah A. Childs, Patrick Fitzpatrick, and J. Williams.
Eighth District—John Steinert, J. C Elrodt, and A. T. Canfield.
Ninth District—Hugh Murray, John G. Butler, and Wm. H. Armstrong.
Tenth District—Thomas McConnell, Patrick McCann, and R. R. Williams.
Eleventh District—Michael J. Green, Thomas Keenan, and John V. Gridley.
Twelfth District—Alexander Frear, John B. Farrell, and W. W. Burnham.
Thirteenth District—James Campbell, John E. Greene, and William Menck.
Fourteenth District—Henry L. Sutton, William Joyce, and Peter Dooley.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District—John King, James Daly, and William H. Kelly.
Second District—Bernard McCabe, Michael Gahegan, and Thomas W. Kelly.
Third District—Laurence Dunphy, Hachaliah Purdy, and S. J. Montgomery.
Fourth District—Patrick Dee, C. L. Purdy, and Louis Burrill.
Fifth District—James Murphy, John R. Feeney, and J E. Watson.
Sixth District—Alex. D. Renton, Charles J. Leahy, J. M. Clark.
Seventh District—John M. Tracy, Jos. S. Holdredge, and Wm. De Lacey.
Eighth District—Richard B. Connolly, Isaac R. Varian, and Elijah F. Lewis.
Ninth District—Wm. Sinclair, John F. Broderick, and H. A. Perry.
Tenth District—Abram S. Vosburgh, Geo. Gaffet, and Horatio P. Carr.
Eleventh District—Menzo Diefendorf, Hugh McCabe, and Spencer Kirby.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District—Wm. Dealing, Jr., Chas. J. Mills, and James D. Morgan.
Second District—Edward M. Lindsley, Chas. Albertson, and Wm L. Wiley.
Third District—Philip T. Hannaman, Peter P. Boppert, and Augustus L Weed.
Fourth District—Hugh Murray, Thos. Cushing, and Wm. O'Brien.
Fifth District—Francis McGaughan, Patrick Deaney, and John D. Hoyt.
Sixth District—Thos. Egan, John Kelly, and John W. Martin.
Seventh District—Michael Casey, Jas. McCormick, and Patrick McElroy.
Eighth District—John Jasper, John Adams, and Patrick Brennan.

A resolution expressing thanks to Messrs. Van Tine, Conover and Roome for their hospitality and generous treatment of the Board was unanimously adopted. The Clerk was directed, on motion of Mr. Kennedy, to procure blanks for the notification of the Registrars of their election, and serve them. It was resolved to publish the list in The Sun, Times, Herald, Tribune, News, Post, Staats Zeitung, Irish American, N. Y. Demokrat, Leader, Atlas, Courier and Enquirer, Express, and Metropolitan Record. o15

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, calling at CORK to land and embark Letters and passengers.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Oct. 22
KANGAROO.....Saturday, Nov. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Nov. 19

At 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 44, N. R.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin from New York to Cork or Liverpool.....$75
Cabin from New York to London..... 80
Third Class to Cork or Liverpool..... 30
Third Class to London..... 38
Return tickets from Liverpool, available for 6 mos.. 60
Passengers for Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp at through rates.

Passengers to Ireland by this Line avoid the risk and great detention of calling at St. John's, as the steamers proceed to Cork direct.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company. JOHN G. DALE,
15 Broadway, New York, Agent.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
o15 3m

PRACTISE WITH SCIENCE.—WILLIAM BRETHERTON, No. 139 Franklin street, between Hudson and Varick streets, New York, twenty years practical Veterinary Surgeon, Member of the Royal Institution of England. o1 3m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY FARLY, late of the City of New York, soap-stone manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 147 Elm street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of November next.—Dated New York the second day of May, 1859.
my7 6m CATHARINE EARLY, Administratrix.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME—ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbers at the present time, in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is seated in the valley of St. Joseph, a region, one of the healthiest and most invigorating to the constitution in the northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel of New York or Philadelphia and within three of Chicago. The students are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Exact Sciences, has a corps of able Professors, mostly European. The Commercial, which has hitherto been the largest, is in the hands of competent and experienced Professors chiefly American. The Preparatory is designed to fit Students for the College proper and comprehends thorough Rudimental Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from six to ten years, and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. Full of life as it is, it has yet a life of its own—an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University, of St Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by natives of France and Germany.

TERMS, $125 PER ANNUM.

REV. E. SORIN, President.

NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. my14 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The session for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is.....$150 00

The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 135 00

French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each..... 20 00

Music..... 40 00

August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President.

j29 1y

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at Mt. St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classic and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are $200 per annum, viz: $100 for each half-year, always to be paid in advance. The charges for Music and Drawing are each $40 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, $20 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors, and form but one family with them. All are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

my14 3m JOHN McCAFFREY, D. D. President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German Catholic School-house of the Most Holy Redeemer, 544 and 546 Fourth street, New York.

The classes will open and the institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Helmpraechet, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, 153 Third street, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 592 Fourth street. jy16 3m

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARRENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.

This Seminary, located about 80 miles below St. Louis and 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, also French, German, Latin and Greek languages, Grammer, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic and Metaphysics, Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the students for higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should circumstances lead to be their calling. The discipline is strict, though mild and parental. No boy of light or unruly manners will be retained in the establishment. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the moral and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Age of admittance 14 years.

Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, $125 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of $25 per scholastic year.

A select number of Catholic children under the age of 15 years, who give good hopes, favorable dispositions, are received and trained as the Ecclesiastical students, particular attention being paid to the wants of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for these, $150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required, of tuition, board, and stationery, in all cases form an extra charge; and parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be supplied with clothing, books, &c., must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Each student should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July. Semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, standing and conduct of their children and wards. No student received for less than half a year, and no deduction made for removal within that time, unless in case of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, who have their noviciate and scholasticate. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Rozier's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.

VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. C. M., Superior,

oct1 3m

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

This Institution is exclusively Catholic; therefore students will be carefully instructed in the doctrines and trained in the practice of their religion. It is equidistant from New York and Philadelphia, accessible from the former by the New York and Erie Railroad; from the latter by the Belvidere, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The location of the College is upon high ground, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—a beautiful and picturesque scenery; and the immediate vicinity is interspersed with lakes which afford delightful and healthy exercise by skating in winter and fishing in summer. The healthfulness of the locality is unsurpassed, if not unrivalled, by any portion of the United States. This, added to the seclusion of the place—removed, as it is, from those haunts which entice unwary youth to sin and ruin—the strict vigilance with which the moral and general deportment of students are guarded, the attention paid to their comfort and personal habits, the firm yet mild and paternal means by which the observance of established rules is enforced, and the moderate terms for which education is imparted, should strongly recommend St. Joseph's to parents who wish to give their children a solid Christian education.

A sufficient number of competent teachers is engaged, and under whose strict observance students are at all times—in the yard, as well as in the class and study rooms.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Wednesday of September and ends on the 8th of July. The terms for board and tuition, including the Commercial, Classic and Scientific course, also, washing and mending linens and stockings, bed and bedding, are $116 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Books, stationery, postage, clothes, and, in case of sickness, doctor's fees, vocal and instrumental music, also the modern languages, will form extra charges.

No deduction will be made for any pupil who withdraws before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

All letters and communications should be addressed to REV. H. MONAHAN,

St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

V. REV. J. KELLEHAN, V. G., President.

H. MONAHAN, Vice-President. au27 3m

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

This Institution, which is under the direction of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, is situated within a short distance of St. Joseph's College above named, and, together with equal salubrity and superior beauty of location, it possesses all the advantages which recommend such institutions to the patronage of the Catholic public.

The utmost attention is paid to mould the manners and principles of young ladies upon a polite Christian basis, and to inculcate habits of order, neatness and industry.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Monday of September and ends on the first Wednesday of July. The terms for board and tuition are $100 per annum, payable invariably half yearly in advance.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French and Latin Languages, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, the use of Maps and Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Chemistry and Botany, Sacred and Profane History, Religious Instruction, Sewing, Marking, Shell and Chenille Work, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, &c., &c.

French, Latin and Music will form extra charges: also stationery, bed and bedding, and doctor's fees. No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

In connection with the Academy is a department wherein children and adults are prepared for the reception of the Sacraments on the most moderate terms.

For further information, apply to Mother M. MAGDALEN, St. Joseph's Academy, Susquehanna Co., Pa. au27 3m

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The Academic Year at this Institution commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of July.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for the Scholastic Year, for Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing and Mending of Linens, is.....$200 00

($100 00 invariably in advance.)

Medical aid and Medicines..... 5 00

For Half Boarders..... 125 00

For Day Scholars..... 50 00

Use of Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments..... 5 00

Graduation Fees..... 5 00

For those Students who may spend the Vacation at the College, an extra charge will be made of..... 20 00

All accounts must be settled monthly.

Students may enter at any time during the Session Should a student leave before the expiration of a quarter, no deduction will be made, except in cases of sickness or dismission.

au27 3m JOHN EARLY, S. J., President.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The splendid new Academy lately erected at Font Hill, on the eastern bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. For beauty and sublimity of scenery, pure and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed

TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.

The charge for board, and tuition in English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $160; washing, $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German form extra charges.

For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the SISTER SUPERIOR.

N. B.—Visiters can reach the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the turnpike.

je25 6m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS, for Young Ladies, under the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY,

201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 5th, 1859. Terms per quarter (payable in advance), from $4 to $8—the quarter consisting of twelve weeks. Music, French, and Drawing form extra charges. au20 3m

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity,

No. 201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

In this institution young girls at the age of fourteen are taught the various trades carried on in the house. The terms are five hundred dollars (payable in advance) for the term of three years.

N. B.—For further information apply at the Institute. au20 3m

MONS. L. DE'GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—Terms for board, Washing and Tuition in Classical and Commercial courses, including French and Vocal Music $200, per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge. Special reference—Rev. A. Caurin of Hoboken. jy23 1y

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, LATROBE, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.

This Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, is beautifully situated on a gently rising eminence, commanding a view of the Central Railroad, which passes through its extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country for miles. The healthiness of the situation is proverbial, serious sickness being scarcely known to the inmates. This College, as being attached to the noviciate of the Order for America, affords facilities to the student not equalled by any other in this country. Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German and French form no extra charge. Vocal Music, taught by perhaps, some of the best teachers in the country, is carried to the highest perfection, the class having at all times an opportunity of assisting at the solemn services of the Church, here carried out in all their majesty and grandeur. Even this forms no extra charge. The number of Professors and Assistants connected with the College is nearly forty.

Theologians have separate apartments. The strictest discipline is invariably enforced on the students—no matter of what persuasion—all being required to conform to the general rules of the College.

The terms, which are exceedingly moderate, are:

Board and Tuition, including Bedding, per scholastic year.....$90

Washing..... 7

Stationery..... 5

Medical attendance and medicines..... 5

Instrumental Music, including use of Piano and Organ..... 10

Drawing and Painting, each..... 10

Use of Library..... 1

Terms—Payable half yearly in advance.

The English Department embraces a full course, and is conducted by American and English Teachers.

The Scholastic Year begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July.

REV. OTHMAR WIRTZ, O. S. B., au27 tf Director.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier's College, No. 39 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York city.

This Literary Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the society of Jesus. The different branches of the Collegiate Course are taught by Professors entirely devoted to the advancement of their pupils, and whose chief object is the moral and religious education of their students.

This College affords the two-fold advantage of a complete Classical and thoroughly Catholic education.

The course of studies is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.

The Classical Course embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages; Rhetoric, Poetry, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French lanuages, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

In both the Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, also as far as the first three branches of study.

When a student presents himself for admission, he is examined and placed in the class for which his previous acquirements have prepared him.

Punctual attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children or wards.

There are two examinations—one in winter, the other for promotion at the close of the scholastic year.

In the plan of the College a court-yard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation, so that from the arrival of the students in the morning at nine o'clock, during their entire recess hours in the afternoon, they are entirely secluded, and superintended by the Prefects and Professors.

The academic year opens on the first Monday in September, and ends about the middle of July. It is divided into quarters of eleven weeks each.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.

For students over nine years of age.....$12 50

For students under that age..... 7 50

Vocal Music and Drawing form extra charges.

jy23 8m MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

PROSPECTUS, 1859-'60.

This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic education.

The number of pupils present at the close of the past academic year exceeded two hundred—more than double the attendance of any preceding year.

The Academy is divided into two Classes each, under the charge of twelve Professors—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.

In the Preparatory Department, the pupils are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and mental and practical Arithmetic.

Terms, including books, $5 and $6 per Quarter.

The course in the Intermediate Department, in addition to the foregoing, embraces English Composition, Elocution, Book Keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, French, and Vocal Music.

Terms, including books, $7 and $8 per Quarter.

The course in the Commercial Department comprises, together with the preceding branches, Rhetoric, Mythology, Ancient and Modern History, Plane and Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Conics, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Chemistry, and the Use of the Globes, other Apparatus, Charts, &c.

Terms, including books, $9 and $10 per Quarter.

A Greek Class and three Latin Classes are open, without extra charge, to those who desire to study those languages. Books, however, are not furnished.

Those who wish to pursue a course of Linear Drawing and Perspective, Shadows, Coloring, &c., can do so, without extra charge for tuition. Materials not furnished.

Instrumental Music forms an extra charge. Piano, printed music and privilege of learning on another Instrument included, $6 per Quarter. Violin, with use of instrument, and same privilege, $8 per Quarter.

Payments Quarterly in advance.

Jy30 1y BROTHER AMBROSE, Director.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charge for the summer vacation, if spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and endsabout the 15th of July.

sep3 3m E. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Under the charge of the FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

This Institution, situated in Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has been lately chartered, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees.

The location of the College is one of the most healthy to be found in Pennsylvania, this portion of the Alleghenies Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air and picturesque scenery.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July following; it is divided into two sessions.

Students do not return home between the sessions.

The course of studies embraces Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Engineering, Surveying, Mensuration, Landscape and Perspective Drawing, Architecture, Mental Philosophy, Book-keeping, Instrumental Music, Latin and English Composition, together with the Greek and Modern Languages (if required).

Unremitting attention will be given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students, while the discipline will be sufficiently strict, yet mild and parental.

External compliance with the rules is required from all.

TERMS.

The annual pension for Board and Tuition (payable half yearly in advance).....$100

Washing and use of Bedding per annum..... 10

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will pay an extra charge of..... 15

The Classics and Modern Languages form an extra charge of..... 10

Surveying and use of Instruments..... 10

Postage of letters, books and stationery, if not furnished by parents or guardians, will form an extra charge, as will also medical attendance.

Each pupil must come provided with a sufficient supply of Summer and Winter Clothing—six shirts, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of drawers, six towels and three pairs of boots or shoes.

A half yearly account of the health, conduct and literary progress of each pupil will be transmitted to his parents or guardians.

No deduction for accidental absence unless occasioned by sickness.

All letters addressed (post paid) to the "Superior of the Franciscan Monastery, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa," will receive due attention.

For further particulars, apply to the Superior of the College. Reference may be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. W. Pollard, Loretto, or to any of the Rev. Clergy in the neighborhood of the Institution. au7 3m

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of bed and bedding, per annum.....$225 00

Physicians Fees, per annum..... 3 00

Music and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00

German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann.. 25 00

$40 extra will be charged for the use of the Piano which will remain at the College during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.

B. J. McQUAID, President.

sep3 3m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY, Manhattanville, New York, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

PROSPECTUS.

ITS LOCATION.

The Academy occupies an elevated site on the east bank of the Hudson river, about eight miles from New York—a position not less remarkable for its salubrity than for the delightful and varied view by which it is surrounded. The noble river in its vicinity presents one of those beautiful and enchanting scenes so peculiar to this part of the country, the eye being almost constantly greeted by the passing sight of sails and steamers, as they glide up and down its bosom.

THE BUILDINGS.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared in the improvements which have been made of late, in and about the institution, all of which are admirably adapted to the comfort and convenience of its pupils.

THE SYSTEM.

The plan upon which the institution is conducted has, through the past, encircled it to its inmates. The discipline is mild, though firm. Instruction is imparted in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and a paternal vigilance is at all times exercised. A weekly record of behavior is kept for the inspection of parents and guardians, and quarterly reports are forwarded to them, giving full particulars of the conduct and application of their sons and wards, and of their progress and proficiency in the various branches of study.

N. B.—The pupils are habituated to speak French, both with their teachers and among themselves. The youngest among them receive particular care in regard to their dress, and other little personal necessities.

TERMS.

Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum.....$150

Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses chargeable to the parents.

Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French, Vocal Music and Linear Drawing.

The following are extra, viz: Instrumental Music, Spanish and German Languages.

No extra charge for French or Drawing.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to au6 3m BROTHER STYLIEN, Director.

A CATHOLIC LADY, RESIDING IN a 125th street, (Harlem) near the Christian Brothers School, and having two small Spanish boys under her charge, would like to increase the number. Those parents whose sons require female care, and the advantages of a good school, may be assured that they will here find all they may desire.

The best of references given and required. Terms for Board, Washing and mending will be $150 per annum, payable six months in advance.

Address M. G. M., box 105, Harlem Post Office, New York. aug13 tf

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ALLEGANY, Cattaraugus County, New York.—This institution is situated near the Allegany River, within a short distance of the Allegany and Olean Stations, on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The scholastic year is from the first of September to the first of July.

TERMS.

Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending, per annum, to be paid half yearly in advance, $180.

Modern languages and music form extra charge.

PAMFILO DA MAGLIANO, O. S. F., President. se24 3m.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION, No. 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.

NEW EXHIBITION.

The finest gallery of European paintings ever opened in New York.

Admission.....25 cents.

Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. sep24 3m

CARPETINGS.

CARPETS.
ARTHUR DONNELLY,
No. 98 Bowery, New York,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
&c., &c.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
Churches and Religious Institutions furnished at cost.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER:
"98."
july28 3m

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.
JOHN W. HEALY,
111 Bowery, near Grand street, New York,
Importer, Jobber and Retailer of
CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CANTON nd COCOA MATTING, DRUGGETS, &c. &c.

The stock contained in this establishment embraces every item appertaining to the CARPET TRADE, from the most expensive foreign fabric to the lowest price domestic article, and all goods sold are warranted as represented.
The Clergy, Churches, Convents and Charitable Institutions will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices.
Orders executed with exactness and despatch, and goods Packed and Shipped free of charge.
JOHN W. HEALY,
jy30 3m 111 Bowery, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

MAMMOTH PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
GREY'S, NO. 371 BROADWAY,
Two doors from Taylor's Saloon, N. Y.
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. jy30 3m

CHURCH ARTICLES.

IMPORTATION FROM PARIS OF RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

The undersigned respectfully informs the Clergy and Booksellers of the United States that he constantly receives from Paris
Sacred Engravings and Lithographs.
Crucifixes, Brass, Bronze, Ivory, &c.
Stations for Churches.
Rosaries, Medals, Crosses, and all other Catholic Goods.
Orders for direct importation from Paris respectfully solicited.
Frames always on hand or made to order.
J. TURGIS, Importer,
No. 78 Duane street, New York.
Catalogues free. au12 1y

BENZIGER BROTHERS, PUBLISHers and Booksellers, and Importers of Vestments and Church Garments, 150 William street, New York. Einsiedeln, Switzerland. jy30 3m

STAINED GLASS.—HENRY SHARP, Glass Stainer, Enameller and Embosser, No. 216 Sixth Avenue, New York. my7 1y

INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK BOWERY FIRE Insurance Company,—Office, No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand street. Capital, $300,000. Continues to insure dwelling houses and furniture, store-houses and merchandise, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which with their capital, being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue.
Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting.
Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention.
WILLIAM HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. MAILLER, Surveyor. sep10 3m

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company of New York.
Office, No. 50 Wall street.
Continues the business of Fire Insurance, with unimpaired capital and a handsome surplus.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM CALLENDER, President.

T. James Glover,	M. X. Harmony,	Jas. M. Motley,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry Morgan,	S. Callender.
S. P. Bell,	F. De Peyster,	William Craig,
Arthur Leary,	Peter Morris,	F. A. Brunnier,
John Garcia,	Jas. Donaldson,	A. Van Rensselaer.

a16 6m R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad street, New York. This Company insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. 129 1y

TOBACCO.

JULIAN ALLEN'S CELEBRATED Granulated Smoking TOBACCO is, without exception, the finest article in this or any other country. Also, Pulaski and Bobby Burns SNUFFS. Copyright of the above secured in the United States, 28 years. For sale by all first class Tobacconists, Druggists and Grocers. Retail 10 cents per paper, about fifty pipes in it, and every pipe as good as a Havana cigar.
Depot, 129 Water street, New York. ja29 1y

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY
ESTABLISHED IN 1856,
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY & CO.,
No. 45 Water street, New York,
Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, solely on Commission.
jy28 3m

PIANO FORTES.

A. H. GALE & Co., PIANO FORTES. MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 105, 107, 109, 111 &113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A. H. GALE & CO., take pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, Amateurs, and the public generally, to their
NEW SCALE PIANO FORT,
just introduced. The growing desire for a square Piano Forte that shall approach the Grand in volume of sound, and, at the same time, avoid the ungainly appearance of that three cornered instrument, directed our energies to the production of such a desideratum. Our toil is rewarded, and we submit the result without fear of competition
We are permitted to refer to the several Catholic Institutions of Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana and St. Johns, N. B., whose patronage they have enjoyed, and where their Pianos have been in use.
☞ Our Pianos are all guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, whether ordered from us direct or sold by any of our agents throughout the country; and we solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last twenty-five years. aug27 3m

ALBERT WEBER, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, New York.
Each Piano is made under the subscriber's personal supervision, warranted of the best material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch and tone, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. These Pianos have met with the most liberal patronage at the Academy of St. Vincent, St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Sisters of Mercy, St. Helena, Ark., Monastery of Visitation, Mobile, Ala., Academy at St. Michaels, La.; the Rev. Bishop Byrne; also, Dr. Pise, D. D., Brooklyn, &c. &c.
jy30 3m

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New York.
PIANOS MADE TO ORDER,
TO SUIT ANY STYLE OF FURNITURE.
Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded
THIRTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS
for the superiority of their manufacture, exhibited by them at the different Fairs in this country and in London during the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale, at wholesale and retail,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN MELODEONS and ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
for Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
Grand and Square Pianos to Rent.
Warerooms in Boston, Tremont street. Warerooms in Philadelphia, No. 1,307 Chestnut street. jy30 3m

HARPS.

J. F. BROWNE & CO.,
HARP MAKERS.
WAREROOMS, No. 709 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Music Strings and every requisite for the Harp.
Description and Prices forwarded by mail. jy30 6m

MUSIC.

C. BREUSING,
FOREIGN MUSIC,
AND
ERARD'S GRAND AND COTTAGE PIANOS,
No. 701 Broadway,
my21 6m New York.

ORGANS.

ORGANS.—JARDINE & SON, ORGAN BUILDERS, No. 100 White street, New York.
REFERENCES.
Right Rev. Bishop Portier, Mobile.
Right. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Bishop Quarter, Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, Portland.
Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Albany, &c., &c.
jy30 3m

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
For particulars as to size, price, &c., inquire at the manufactory, 175 Centre street, New York. 26f 1y

UNDERTAKERS.

WILLIAM T. A. HART, SEXTON AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
Coffin Warerooms, No. 257 Bowery.
Livery Stables, No. 259 Bowery.
All orders punctually attended to, day or night. au6 3m

JAMES DOOLEY,
SEXTON OF ST. ANNE'S CHURCH,
AND UNDERTAKER. No. 38 Fourth avenue, corner of Eighth street, New York. my28 6m

JAMES DOWD,
Sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, and Undertaker, No. 119 Eighteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, New York. au6 6m

LIFE PRESERVERS.

DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY.
(Incorporated January, 1859.—Capital $125,000.)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LIFE PRESERVING GARMENTS,
For ordinary wear.
SAFETY BATHING DRESSES,
Children's Swimming Jackets, &c., &c.
Office and Salesroom, 256 Broadway, New York
Opposite City Hall.
jy30 3m Manufactory, 288 & 285 Canal street, N. Y.

LOOKING-GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES,
GILT MOULDINGS,
GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS,
CORDS and TASSELS, etc., etc.,
WINDOW CORNICES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN ENGRAVINGS, at wholesale and retail.
MIRRORS for Private Parlors, Hotels and Steamboats, on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Manufacturer,
au6 3m 209 Canal street, late 440 Pearl street.

REMOVAL.—PHŒNIX LOOKING-Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, removed from Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Greenwich street, corner of Beach, to No. 221 East Twenty-third street, near First avenue. Office No. 215 Centre street, New York.
feb5 1y HORACE V. SIGLER, Agent.

STOVES.

THE ALBANIAN

THE ONLY PERFECT

Heating Stove in the World.

FIRST PREMIUM AT UNITED STATES FAIR, RICHMOND.
FIRST PREMIUM AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SYRACUSE.
FIRST PREMIUM AT ALBANY COUNTY FAIR, ALBANY.

This Original Smoke and Gas-Burner, for heating Parlors, Halls, Offices, School Rooms, Churches, &c., is the most extraordinary

Generator and Radiator of Heat

AND

ECONOMIZER OF COAL

EVER INVENTED.

50 PER CENT SAVED IN FUEL, and Double the amount of Heat radiated by any other Stove.

Its operation is perfect for all varieties of hard and soft Coal.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

Six Sizes of the Stove are made.

100 certificates from last year's purchasers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT
for the
ALBANIAN
at the
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
522 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
oct1 3m NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN MILHAU & SON,
(Established by John Milhau in 1818.)
183 BROADWAY.
Best COD LIVER OIL, warranted Fresh and Pure.
"AGUE MIXTURE" for the cure, and "ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK" for the prevention of fever.
All orders containing a remittance faithfully attended to.
oct1 3m

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY—OFFICE No. 51 Chambers street, New York. In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.
Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter (a check, if possible—if not, by bank bills current in N. Y.,) the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.
There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount and otherwise are avoided.
The Society will be thankful for all early and circumstantial information of any fraud, imposition or outrage, committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JOHN MANNING, ROBERT J. DILLON, JOSEPH STUART, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES STUART, Treasurer.
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
PETER CREEAN, Recording Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Felix Ingoldsby,	John Nicholson,	William Redmond
William Watson,	Hugh Kelly,	James Oliveill,
John Manning,	Cornel H. Sheehan,	Daniel Devlin,
Terence Donnelly,	Romaine Dillon,	John McMenomy.

se24 3m

"ENDORSED BY EMINENT PHYSIcians.—The greatest remedy known for

DYSPEPSIA,	DIARRHŒA,
DEBILITY,	HEARTBURN,
BILLIOUSNESS,	JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	BLOOD DISEASES,

&c., &c., &c., is
DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Also, as a prophylactic against
FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c.
This remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as by adults. The afflicted are invited to try it.
PINT BOTTLES—PRICE 50 CENTS.
Send for circular giving full particulars. Address
C. CRUGER, Sole Agent,
No. 742 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. my28 1y

BOOKS.

NOW READY.
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(JAMES B. KIRKER.)
371 Broadway,
Have Just Published,
Devout Instructions
ON THE
Epistles and Gospels,
For the Sundays and Holydays;
With
Explanations of Christian Faith and Duties, and of Church Ceremonies:
By the Rev. LEONARD GOFFINE, Priest of the Order of Premonstratensians.
Translated from the German, by the Rev. Theodore Noethen, Pastor of the Holy Cross, Albany, N. Y. 1 vol., small 8vo., pp. 901. Handsome cloth binding. Price, $1 50.

This admirable work has passed through many editions in the original, both in Germany and in this country, but is now for the first time translated into English. All the German Bishops have recommended its translation and publication as a standard work, and the present edition will be hailed as a valuable addition to our literature, the merits of the book fully justifying the popularity which it has enjoyed for the last century and and a half among German Catholics.

II.
A Manual of Instructions and Prayers for Persons Seeking the True Religion.
Compiled and Arranged from Approved Sources.
1 vol., 18mo., pp. 372. Handsome cloth binding. 63 cents.

This excellent little volume is composed of Prayers, Wilberforce's reasons for submitting to the Catholic Church, and some of the Clifton Tracts. The object of the work is to direct those sincerely seeking the truth to the One True Religion. Compiled under the auspices of a recent distinguished convert, it will be found admirably adapted to that end, and should be extensively circulated.

III.
The Spirit of Christianity, or the Conformity of the Christian with Jesus Christ.
By the Rev. Father Francis Nepveu, S. J. Translated from the French by Charles B. Fairbanks. Published with the approbation of His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. 1 vol large 18mo., pp. 338. Handsome cloth binding. 63 cents.

The spiritual works of Father Nepveu have enjoyed a wide-spread popularity in Europe, and have been extensively circulated. They have been translated into most of the European languages, but the present edition is the first of Father Nepveu's works that has been rendered into English. To those who are acquainted with the solid and practical beauties of this work in the original, it will be doubly welcome.

NEARLY READY.
I.
Saintly Characters Recently Proposed for Canonization.
By Rev. Wm. H. Neligan, LL.D, T.C.D., author of "Rome, its Churches, its Charities and its Schools." 1 vol., 12mo.
In this volume will be found a complete and particular explanation of the process of Canonization, with short Biographical Sketches of many Saintly Characters now before the Congregation of Rites. It will form a volume both for the religious and general reader.

II.
Western Missions and Missionaries.
A Series of Letters, by Rev. P. J. De Smet, of the Society of Jesus, author of "Indian Sketches," "Oregon Missions." 1 vol., 12mo.
This volume of Father De Smet's is characterized by all his vigor and freshness, and is deficient in point of interest to none of his former publications. It will be issued as speedily as possible.

III.
Manual of Piety,
For the use of the Pupils of the Sacred Heart.

Send orders to the old-established Catholic house of
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(JAMES B. KIRKER.)
s24 4t No. 371 Broadway.

IN PRESS.

Dunigan's United States Catholic Almanac for 1860.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(JAMES B. KIRKER) No. 371 Broadway, New York,
Beg to announce that they have in active preparation and will issue as speedily as possible, the
United States Catholic Almanac for 1860.
Greatly enlarged, revised and corrected according to the latest reports from the Most Rev. Archbishops and Rt. Rev. Bishops.
It will be altogether the
MOST CORRECT, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE CATHOLIC ALMANAC,
ever offered to the American public, and will, in addition to the new features introduced in that of 1859, contain much
NEW DATA
and information of general interest.
Heads of Convents, Religious Establishments, Colleges, Schools, &c., wishing their prospectuses inserted should forward their reports without delay.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
The OLD-ESTABLISHED CATHOLIC HOUSE of
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(JAMES B. KIRKER.)
s24 4 No. 371 Broadway.